THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MARCH 16, 1873.

The Swearing in of General Gordon.

A Washington dispatch says: "When Senator Gordon, of Georgia, was sworn in yesterday some amusement was created by Vice President Wilson at first inadvertently putting to him the iron-clad oath instead of the modified oath prescribed for ex-Confederates. When Mr. Wilson read: 'You solemnly swear that you have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States,' a very perceptible smile was visible on the faces of many, both on the floor and in the gallery."

Summary of State News.

MACON.

The Macon Volunteers have decided to adopt the Seventh New York regiment uniform, with a very few slight alterations.——At a meeting of merchants and business men of Macon Thursday night, resolutions were passed recommending to the city authorities to grant aid to the Macon and Cincinnati Railroad. The amount asked is $200,000.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

A little child of Captain Burden was severely burned by falling in the fire Tuesday night.—*Enterprise.*

SAVANNAH.

The following named gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Skidaway Shell Road Company: C. W. W. Bruen, John Feeley, H. A. Palmer, F. M. Threadcraft and John W. Anderson.——The Purim ball of the Harmonic Club of Savannah, which came off on the evening of the 13th, proved a success.—*News.*

On Thursday three tenement houses, occupied by negroes, belong to Dr. Fallignant, located on Lover's Lane, were destroyed by fire, a colored baby in of one the rooms was also burned.——Savannah is to have a new fire organization, the Mutual Protection Hose Company.——*Republican.*

Dr. Edward Starr, of Savannah, is dangerously ill of consumption.—*Advertiser.*

AUGUSTA.

The first inspection train over the Port Royal Railroad reached Yemassee the 13th inst. On the train were Judge J. P. King, and Josiah Sibley, of the Georgia Railroad; Major Jackson, Agent of the Port Royal and Director of the Georgia Railroad; Henry Moore, Esq., D. L. Appleton, Esq., and twenty others.——Clinch Steam Fire Company, No. 29 Augusta, have elected D. H. Deming President, and M. Mahony Captain.——The first shipment of cotton from Augusta over the Port Royal Railroad was made Thursday. It consisted of one hundred bales to Savannah.——On Thursday last Sol Finnigan, colored, murdered another negro on the plantation of Mr. Anderson Crawford.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

Rumor reports several weddings to come off in Augusta.——Rev. Dr. Dixon lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association of Augusta on Thursday night. Subject —"Chariots of Thought."——St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated with great *eclat* in Augusta this year. Hon. A. H. Stephens is the orator for the day.—*Constitutionalist.*

COLUMBUS.

The distinguished English actor Sothern, now in New York, contemplates a Southern trip in May, and Columbus is one of the places on the programme.——There is every probability that Columbus soon, by the liberality of the Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company, will have excellent waterworks at a cost of $40,000.——The Columbus Ice Manufactory commenced operations Thursday under the lease of the Columbus Iron Works.——The Gilbert Sisters are in Columbus.—*Sun.*

The Eagle and Phenix Manufacturing Company of Columbus, last year, sold two Macon houses $110,000 worth of their goods; three New Orleans houses $160,000 worth. Heavy sales were also made to New York, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Galveston, Mobile, Atlanta, Savannah, to say nothing of smaller towns and country stores.—*Enquirer.*

DAHLONEGA.

"The severity of the winter has been extreme and quite fatal to our aged citizens of our county. About fifteen of our aged citizens have died during the severe weather.——Rev. J. W. Hutchins, of this place, is suffering very much from a dangerous illness.——Canada K. Jarrett, owner of Jarrett's bridge, over Tugaloo river, on the line of Georgia and South Carolina, was killed a few days ago, by some parties who raised a dispute about some toll for crossing the bridge.——The body of Mr. Alexander, who was murdered in Wilkes and brought home for burial, has been disinterred and a post mortem examination made. The wounds inflicted upon the body of Mr. A. correspond with the statement made by the negro man.——The students of the North Georgia Agricultural Colleged greeted Hon. W. P. Prince, upon his return home, by a torch-light procession. Frank Haralson made the welcome speech and Colonel Price responded in appropriate remarks. Several other speeches were made.—*Mountain Signal.*

GRIFFIN.

James W. Gordon, Esq., of this county, a very influential and popular citizen, is dangerously ill.——Farmers are making preparations for a large cotton crop.——Several new buildings are now being built in Griffin, and the prospects are that there will be more improvements in the way of dwellings in Griffin this year than any time since the war.—*Star.*

SANDERSVILLE.

The meningitis is now prevailing to a somewhat alarming extent in the neighborhood of Irwin's X Roads. Among others one family of negroes lost five children.—*Georgian.*

WASHINGTON.

A few days ago eighteen bales of cotton belonging to a citizen of Wilkes county, piled on the west bank of the Savannah River at Lisbon, cought fire and was entirely destroyed.—*Gazette.*

TALBOTTON.

This season, our citizens have wrestled with measles, mumps, chicken-pox, typhoid fever, and now it is rumored that we will have the whooping cough.—*Standard.*

ROME.

Farmers tell us there is plenty of wheat in Floyd, Chattooga and Pike counties.—*Commercial.*

DAWSON.

There are no new cases of small-pox to report, and the patients are doing as well as could be expected.——Mr. Moses Denton, of this county, was found dead in his bed on Monday.—*Journal.*

ELBERTON.

There is yet lacking fifteen thousand dollars for our railroad from Elberton to the Air Line railroad.—*Gazette.*

☞ Edmund Yates says that while Lincoln's handshake was a "gripe," General Grant's is different. "He places in yours a soft, yielding hand." Nothing can equal the manner in which these Radicals but their hands lie.

DOUGLAS.—Robert H. Douglas, eldest son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, was confirmed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Douglas was until recently Private Secretary of President Grant.

DRAWING THEIR $5,000.—Members of the last House of Representatives are drawing their $5,000 extra back pay with almost perfect unanimity, Judge Merrick, of Maryland, being the only one who has thus far signified his intention not to take the money.

☞ Every person on the staff of the London Times has held his place nine years, while some have been connected with the paper twenty-two years.

☞ The King of Italy has appointed Alexander Lieutenant-General in the Italian army.

A TOUR OF EUROPE, No. 6.

A Clean Meal—Post and Telegraph—Gothic Architecture Seven Hundred Years Ago—The Bard of Waverly as a Tweedside Laird—Letters in London—An English Baggage Convenience—The Great Sheep Walks of the Border—A Roman Station.

Written expressly for the Atlanta Constitution.]

We left Edinburgh in the haze and mist of early morning—at half past five o'clock, to be plain—taking the Waverly route southwards. The valley, celebrated by Burns in "The Braw Lads of Gala Water," lay in our path, and so did a hilly country clad in green velvet; and at length there was a long whistle for a busy manufacturing town called Galashiels; and, shortly afterwards, we were seated

AT BREAKFAST IN MELROSE.

An English inn! Englishwomen keep them, and a man's clumsy fingers are rarely discernible. The landlady, or one of her rosy-cheeked daughters takes your order, and attends the table throughout. Such snowy table-cloths, such mutton, such butter! We do not know what good mutton is in this country. Excellent grass, pure water, and a breed of long-wooled sheep (conspire to let England beat the world in mutton chops. The butter comes to the table perfectly fresh, without a particle of salt, in little fanciful rolls about as large as a tailor's thimble. I know it is cruel to portray such homes for the weary traveler, to men whose stomachs are harrowed by all the abominations that Africa is capable of. Forgive us this once though, for breakfast was essential before setting out for

THE FAR-FAMED ABBEY.

The cross of Melrose, in the market place, attracts our attention; and perhaps, a few words about such symbols of Christianity will not be out of place. In Catholic countries they are every where, by the roadside, on bridges, in the busy marts of trade and along unfrequented mountain ways. The architectural emblems of England are very ancient—all, I think, older than the Reformation,—and are either market, preaching, boundary or memorial crosses. The one of Melrose is of rude stone, perhaps twelve or fifteen feet high, venerable in appearance, and protected by an iron rail. Undoubtedly, it was a preaching cross—that is, one at which proclamations were read, public business transacted or sermons preached. Such relics are carefully cherished in these touristical days.

As we go down the village street we mail a letter at the little rural post office. Behind the handful of boxes was a clicking telegraph instrument—the joint institution being attended by a young lady. In this, may we not see the model of our lesser post-offices when politicians cease to use them to advance their individual interests? A short distance beyond the office we turned down a short street to find, among clustering gardens and modest homes,

THE ABBEY OF MELROSE.

The keys of the gate are kept by an old lady who insisted on going herself, instead of sending her pretty daughter. The dear old soul meant well enough, but her endless tongue took away all the romantic feelings that we expected to experience under the shadows of this beautiful ruin. While she was pointing out the spot that may cover the heart of the Bruce, and other like guide-book foolishness, I was trying to gather the basis for a memory of the wonderful arches and sculptured ornaments, which were executed so long ago that it made my head swim to think of it. The Abbey was founded by David I, in 1156, for the Cistercian Monks. Not long afterwards the English, under Edward II, made it a ruin, that Robert the Bruce restored, at great expense, in 1326. It was badly mutilated in the subsequent wars of the border, but the infamy of destruction beyond repair is monopolized by the zealots of the Reformation. The stone is so hard that some of the ornaments remain as distinct and well-defined as when they first appeared from out the shapeless block. The jackdaws and swallows were flying through windows whose proportions generations have admired; the caw of rooks came from the neighboring trees; and out in the churchyard—where Sir David Brewster and an unknown host quietly sleep—fleecy sheep, with tinkling bells, were feeding. The scene was one of peace—for the daily flood of travelers had not yet come in from Edinburgh or Carlisle. I am sure that an entry in my notes, reflecting on the boasted advance of modern times, is very pardonable; for before me was a building of the middle ages that no architect of this inventive period can surpass; he does well if he faithfully copies. Luckily for future generations, what is left of the Abbey is in the great family of Buccleuch, who will preserve the remnant of pure Gothic art from future desecrations.

We sat, amid the fragrance of flowers and the hum of multitudinous bees, in the adjacent gardens, while the gardener placed a basket of red-ripe strawberries. The moist air produces prodigious fruit, but it partially destroys the delicious flavor that we know. And then a morning walk of three good English miles brought two more pilgrims to the literary shrine of

ABBOTSFORD.

The hills and trees completely hide the house from the road until the entrance gate is passed. The present estate is very a fine one—a gentleman's place, as they say in England; but at the time of Scott's purchase, it was an uninviting moor. Just before he took possession, he thus wrote to a brother-in-law from his residence at Ashatiel:

"As my lease of this place is out, I have bought, for about £4,000, a property in the neighborhood, extending along the banks of the river Tweed for about half a mile. It is very bleak at present, having little to recommend it but the vicinity of the river; but as the ground is well adapted by nature to grow wood, and is considerably various in form and appearance, I have no doubt that by judicious plantations, it may be rendered a very pleasant spot; and it is at present my great amusement to plan the various lines which may be necessary for that purpose. The farm comprehends about a hundred acres, of which I shall keep fifty in pasture and tillage, and plant all the rest, which will be a very valuable little possession in a few years, as wood bears a high price among us. I intend building a small cottage for my summer abode, being obliged by law, as well as induced by inclination, to make this country my residence for some months of every year. This is the greatest incident which has lately taken place in our domestic concerns, and I assure you we are not a little proud of being greeted as *laird* and *lady of Abbotsford.*"

The small cottage expanded into a fine mansion of diverse architecture, and the modest property into a large domain. Lockhart says that it was the great object of Scott's ambition to be a Tweedside Laird. He proposed to found a great Protestant, landed family. But God disposes; and today the author's sole descendant is a great grand-daughter, who is a devoted adherent of the Church of Rome. She succeeds to the estate at Abbotsford.

THE HOUSE

is open to visitors on every week day of the summer season. A register of visitors is kept in the office, and the number of them is surprising. On the Saturday previous to our visit, sixty-three travelers came from the different quarters of the globe to do homage to the memory of the immortal bard. There is much of interest in the house, which is freely shown by a young lady, who goes at it with out any waste of time or words. She had told the story before. She chants the spoon carved chairs that were a present from the Pope; also many chairs from George IV, a silver urn with the compliments of Lord Byron; Chantry's bust of Sir Walter; the chair and table that he used, and his library of about 20,000 volumes. The scrawny, literary, steady, and in fact, all of the room that are shown to visitors, are said to remind very much of their illustrious owner left them.

And thus we went down to a rustic seat on the bank of the Tweed, river of song, fable and tradition, that flows a few rods behind the house. We sat there perhaps an hour on that beautiful summer day, in the pretty vale, surrounded by trees that sheltered the great heart which spurned all compromise with the mountain of debt that the faults of other men devolved upon him late in life, and which he bravely struggled to discharge until body and mind broke down under the herculean task. The work is done, and we leave reading from Lockhart, of his last moments, will be a better conclusion than anything that I can write:

"Lockhart," said he, "I may have but a minute to speak to you. My dear, be a good man—be virtuous—be religious—be a good man. Nothing else will give you any comfort when you come to lie here."—He paused, and I said, "Shall I send for Sophia and Anne?"—"No," said he, "don't disturb them. Poor souls! I know they were up all night.—God bless you all."—With this he sunk into a very tranquil sleep, and, indeed, he scarcely afterwards gave any sign of consciousness, except for an instant on the arrival of his sons. About half-past one P. M., on the 21st of September, 1832, Sir Walter breathed his last, in the presence of all his children. It was a beautiful day—so warm that every window was wide open—and so perfectly still, that the sound of all others most delicious to his ear, the gentle ripple of the Tweed over its pebbles, was distinctly audible as we knelt around the bed, and his eldest son kissed and closed his eyes."

A SHORT DELIBERATION.

While we rested, on the way back, under the generous shade of an English oak, we resolved ourselves into a meeting—an international congress, as it were, in miniature. Australia was called to the Chair, and America kindly acted as Secretary. After considerable discussion, it was voted to ignore the land of Wordsworth, Coleridge and Mrs. Hemans,—the justly-lauded Lake district,—and hasten on to London. Not a word was said about letters awaiting us there, but I much suspect that they exercised an under influence over the voters.

OUR BAGGAGE,

in the mean while, was at the railway station, in the Company's responsible care. For a price, ranging from two to four cents, one can leave a parcel of any kind at an English railway station, getting a formal receipt for the same—a system that we found very convenient and economical on many occasions. It greatly increases one's liberty of action, and choice of a feeding place.

A ride of about sixty miles in the afternoon, through a hilly and naturally sterile country, put us over the border. As we approached the line the hills became heavier, the land poorer, the fences and cottages scarcer, and the sheep plentier. The Cheviot hills that resounded with the frequent clash of border arms, are now great sheep-walks. Beyond the boundary line the country changes into level, fertile acres; the sheep are commingled with fat, hornless black cattle; and very soon the train halts under the great railway shed in

CARLISLE.

The Scottish towns of stone have yielded to the dingy brick towns of merry old England. Any of them are old enough—Carlisle certainly is, unless one wants something older than the Romans; for there are unmistakeable signs that the ancient chaps in kilt and leofed around the border town. A part of the Castle was built by them. It is still in use as a garrison fortress; and the Cathedral of ten hundred and something is also serviceable; although both of them are old and worn enough to retire from active life, and take a quiet place among the professional ruins. F.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

A Sunday Story Written for the Young Readers of The Constitution.

BY COUSIN ANNIE.

"Aunt Myra, Dell Carleton has the most beautiful hands of any girls I ever saw."

Aunt Myra turned round, pulled off her spectacles, and looked at her niece, while she said:

"In what respect, dear?"

"'In what respect,' Auntie? Why, in form, color, shape of the nails, and all, of course."

"But is there nothing else about them which makes them beautiful?"

"Why, Auntie, what else could there be?" and Blanche looked at her wonderingly.

But Aunt Myra, instead of replying to the question, said:

"I know some one who has more beautiful hands than Dell Carleton."

"Why, auntie, who can it be?"

"Floy Wainwright."

"Floy Wainwright," and here Miss Blanche's nose had a decidedly upward tendency. "Aunt Myra, I do not really think you mean what you say! The idea! Why Floy's hands are large, ill-shapen and brown as a berry."

"Yet to me they are amongst the most beautiful hands I ever saw."

"But, Auntie, nothing to be compared to Dell Carleton!" "Far handsomer," was the quiet reply. "You, perhaps, don't know why I say this."

Not waiting for an answer, she continued: "I was spending the afternoon at Mrs. Carleton's. Dell came home from school. Her mother said:

"'Dell will you not curl the baby's hair? I have been so busy all day I could not do it myself.'"

"I could see that Dell was angry by the reluctance with which she obeyed. Placing Willie in a chair she began her work. But she had no patience with the ugly tangles and mats of hair. More than one cry from the little fellow told of the pain he was suffering at her hands. During this time Charlie, her other brother, had spied among her books a large illustrated geography, and pulling it out, was now turning the leaves with childish delight. Dell turned round and saw him. Instantly it was snatched away, while with her hand she dealt him a stinging blow upon his cheek. Her mother reproved her for this, but she seemed not to mind it. Before long she said:

"'Mother, may I not have another piece of that fruit-cake?'

"'No, Dell, your father has not been to dinner yet. Be satisfied with what I have given you.'

A few moments after this, Dell left the room. I happened to go in the hall for a drink of water. Just then I saw her coming out of the dining room, a large slice of the cake in her hand. I went back softly, wishing to save her the pain and mortification of discovery.

"Why Auntie" Blanche exclaimed, interrupting her at this point, "I had no idea that Dell could act so!"

"Nor I either until I saw her. Now you know why I think her hands are not beautiful. Hands that deal falsely and unkindly, and are not loath to pilfer, are far from being pretty in my sight."

"But, Auntie, tell me why you think Floy Hannlwright beautiful."

"Ah! Floy, dear, little Floy. Sitting here the other day, I saw her pass by. A poor, lame man had dropped his crutch, and in his efforts to regain it had fallen upon the pavement. Floy did not pass him by, as others had done. No, her hands were quickly placed around him, while all her girlish strength was brought into use, and she had raised him to his feet, and handed him his crutch. He never noticed how large and ill-shaped the hands were as his grateful tears dropped upon them. To him they were the most beautiful hands on earth. A little further down a child was crying under the heavy weight of a basket of chicken she was carrying home. Floy's hands were instantly laid upon one side of the basket. The child stopped crying, looked up and smiled, then stepped on with a lighter heart, while Floy's hands, ugly to others, were to the little one beautiful as the hands of angels, that bore her burden.

"Now, Blanche, I have told you why I think Floy's hands far more beautiful than Dell Carleton's. Hands that are ever ready to help in deeds of mercy, love and kindness are the most beautiful hands on earth in sight of the angels."

ATLANTA, GA., March 13, 1873.

ROBBING THE MAILS.

How the Light-Fingered Letter Openers are Shadowed and Convicted.

[From the Boston Times.]

"Charles Gillis, Postmaster at Hillsboro' Bridge, was arrested Saturday for embezzling the mails." Such was the simple announcement in the daily papers recently, notifying the public that one more has been added to the thousands who have been detected in preying upon the mails, and the subject is past. Many efforts had been made to arrest the thief. That this species of crime is yearly on the increase is self-evident, and it is safe to say that not a day passes but the notice of the Post-office officials is called to one or more such cases. The expedients resorted to by the depredators on Uncle Sam's plethoric mail-bags, especially where they contain, or are supposed to contain, money or valuables, are as varied as the hues of the rainbow, and the means used for the detection of the criminals of course have to be varied according to the circumstances of the case under consideration. In the matter of detection, however, the preliminaries are usually the same, in order to arrive at a proper understanding of all the points surrounding the affair. For instance, a gentleman, generally in a somewhat flustered condition, enters the post-office and desires to see the postmaster on business. His request is complied with, and, in cases of this, after briefly stating the nature of his errand, he is referred to the special agent with whom he is more directly to deal. To that official the visitor accordingly states that he is the representative of a down-town firm, who have been for some time past

LOSING LETTERS,

in a majority of cases the missives containing remittances from some of their correspondents. The agent listens attentively to the story, taking in every particular as given by his informant, and mentally cogitating on the same. Then, when the tale is told, the first question asked is, "Do you receive your letters by carrier, or have you a box?" If by box, then is propounded the query, "How many keys are there to your box, and who has access to them?" That information being also given, is duly digested and the case then begins to look like business, the party or parties in whose employ the delinquent are placed under surveillance at once and carefully followed up till some clue is obtained, then a trap is laid that scarcely ever fails in securing the prey, and the victim of his own dishonesty and cupidity suddenly finds himself in the meshes of a net from which there is seldom any escape, and as a general thing the result of the arrest is

A FULL CONFESSION

by the culprit. If in the case of box robberies the thieves are boys, the post office officials have a method for entrapping the young rogues which never fails, but the particulars of which, for obvious reasons, it would be impolitic to publish. If on the other hand, the firm reporting one or more losses have been in the habit of receiving their correspondence by a carrier, then the first work of the agent is to ascertain what carrier is on the route in question. This matter determined, the carrier is in turn watched, and if guilty it requires but a very short time to establish this fact. It may turn out, however, that the peregrinating distributor of letters is perfectly innocent, in which case the only conclusion to arrive at is that some inside man is dishonest, and the next step is to find out from what quarters the missing letters generally arrive. Boston is

THE DISTRIBUTING CENTER

for New England, and through mails from the large cities arrive at the "Hub" in bags made up on the cars. When, for instance, the Northern and Eastern mails are made up in New York, they have to pass through to Boston, where they are sorted and made up for their ultimate destination, except in case where there is matter enough in New York to fill a bag for any special point. Now, when a loss is reported, as mentioned, among other questions asked is, "Did you lose by your lose night or morning mails?" which, being satisfactorily answered, simplifies still more

THE WORK OF DETECTION.

and the employee in the office who happens to be on at such times is put under the argus eye of the agent or some of his deputies. The final result in some cases is rapid; in others slow, but none the less sure, and the culprit is eventually brought up with a round turn, and regrets, when too late, that he has ever allowed his greed for ill-gotten gain to destroy his chances in life. As a general thing letters are only stolen in large offices, partly because there are more honest men in the country than can be found in large cities, but mainly because the opportunities for theft are more frequent in the principal offices.

Then again, valuable letters dropped in at any principal office are rarely stolen in that office, but stand a good chance of being confiscated at some other larger office at a distant point; and just here comes naturally the mental query by our readers, "How do the men know that letters contain money?" Well, it is just as easy for some of the post office employees, especially those of long experience, to tell when a letter containing an inclosure passes through their hands as it is for the party who put the inclosure in its place.

A KEEN SENSE OF TOUCH.

In fact, so keen is the sense of touch on the part of some of these men, that, in distributing a mail with the utmost rapidity, they can tell, as each letter passes thorugh their hands, when there is inside even a folded sheet of tissue paper. A noticeable instance of this was made manifest less than a year ago, when a man was watched in the Boston office, seen to put a package of letters in his pocket, arrested immediately afterward, and the number he had stolen found to be eleven, all of which being opened were found to contain inclosures, ten with money and one with a check.

REGISTERED LETTERS

are very seldom lost. They are bad stock for post-office thieves to invest in, mainly because it is so easy to trace them from their starting point and ascertain who the parties were that had the handling of them when last heard from. Such cases will occurr, however, the latest being that of Gillis referred to at the beginning of this article, and who was stupid enough to steal a registered letter mailed at Hillsboro for a party in Manchester, this case the only conclusion to arrive at is that some inside man is dishonest, and the next step is to find out from what quarters the missing letters generally arrive. Boston is

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REGISTERED LETTERS.

THE CONSTITUTION
THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1873.

The Usury Question in New York.

The following petition, signed by nearly four thousand leading merchants of New York, has been presented to the Legislature of that State:

The Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, Albany:

The undersigned, merchants of the city of New York, desire to call the attention of your Honorable body to the injurious workings of the Usury Laws of this State.

Our constant experience proves that legal restrictions upon the rate of interest are utterly ineffectual as a protection to borrowers; and that, by preventing a free competition among all classes of lenders, they injuriously restrict loaning operations, and cause the average rate of interest to range higher than it would in the absence of attempted legal regulations.

We regard said laws as being among the most fruitful causes of the monetary crises which now so frequently derange mercantile operations: and, further, as being opposed in principle to that free competition between buyer and seller which regulates values so perfectly in every other department of business.

Although belonging to the borrowing classes, whom the usury laws are designed to benefit, we therefore respectfully pray that all such enactments may be rescinded from our statute books; except so far as may be necessary to determine the rate of interest in contracts wherein no rate is specified; and that hereafter our citizens may enjoy the advantages of free trade in money.

The Bulletin, in an editorial indorsing the views of the petitioners, says:

"The petition was presented only to the *wholesale* merchants (i. e. commission houses, importers and jobbers,) because first, they are the largest borrowers; next, they are perhaps the most intelligent observers in the matter; and finally, because they may be taken as fairly representing the views of traders at large. The result of the presentation of the petition for signatures enables us to say that hardly one merchant in one hundred was found unwilling to indorse the prayer. The fact is conclusive as to the unanimity of our merchants in opposition to any legislative attempts to regulate the rate of interest."

Christian Unity.

In the early ages of the Church, villages and cities were not divided into hostile or even into inhospitable camps, belonging to the same army. In those days there was a real union of judgment, affection and feeling among the followers of Him who had recently walked on the earth. We read, in Holy Writ, of a multitude that "were of one heart and one soul; neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own." In another part of the Bible, St. Paul places unity of spirit among the chief of Christian graces, a thing to be desired and sought after.

When we come down to modern times and our own country, we find the hosts of Israel rallying under a variety of banners,—from the venerable standard of Rome to the latest ensign of New England intellectuality. Among the larger followings, there are really distinctions without differences. They differ, it is true, on a few unimportant points of doctrine; but they look to one God, acknowledge the same Father, and are striving to reach the same home.

Unimportant as the real differences in principle are, we find, queerly enough, fixed and insurmountable lines of division growing out of them in practice. To enumerate them would be to name what every citizen knows. They are oftentimes carried so far that an otherwise good man hesitates to visit a suffering brother in the next block who happens to believe, perhaps, in a little different way of administering a common sacrament. In all probability, both of their peculiar beliefs were handed down with their parental inheritances, or were the results of the accidents of circumstances.

Society, in the restricted sense, sadly feels this want of Christain unity. No matter how small a community is, our multitudinous sects are very sure to cut it up into smaller cliques and sections that become almost strangers to each other. Such communities are several degrees removed from the scriptural example heretofore mentioned. And yet there are many good souls, ready for any religious work, who flatter themselves that they are serving the Master when they are zealously engaged in fostering such differences!

Now, we have no Utopian policy to urge. Human nature, we are well aware, is human nature; but when sinful human natures try to be Christ-like, is it unreasonable to expect that they will treat every Christian man as a friend, regardless of non-essential disagreements? In some towns a few great-hearted, large-brained men, both lay and clerical, have succeded in bring about such a happy result. That a similar spirit does not prevail in all of our communities is, not only a reproach to true Christianity, but also a reflection on our intelligence and common sense.

While it would be chimerical to expect that in our day, the conflicting opinions can be harmonized in one church, and while such an organization, if practicable, might not advantage the cause of christianity; yet there is no reason why the members of the various branches should not cultivate and perfect a feeling of brotherhood, social charity, and universal human sympathy.

Cotton—No. 28.

The receipts this week are 83,000 bales—33,000 more than last year, and 21,000 less than two years since.

It is likely the receipts next week will be about 70,000 bales, compared with 39,000 last year, and 81,000 the year before, and the receipts at the interior towns 16,000 bales, compared with 9,000 last year, and 13,000 the year before.

In explanation of our putting the receipts at the interior towns so much more than the past two years, we will state that the receipts at Memphis and Nashville alone were 16,000 bales this week, and will likely be 12,000 bales next week. These two towns have been behind last year all the time, but they are rapidly coming up, and will soon go ahead of last year. Receipts so far at Memphis, 325,000 bales, compared with 327,000 last year same time, and receipts at Nashville are 48,000 bales, compared with 50,000 same time last year.

The weather this week has been delightful. The thermometer has averaged 59 degrees at noon; one day cloudy and rain, six days clear and pleasant. For the remainder of March we shall have pleasant, spring weather—just what farmers need, and the next two weeks will be generally clear and pleasant.

The market in New York has been dull and depressed all the week, except one day when there was a little activity; sales 3,720 bales; sales for week 10,000 bales, with a decline in price of ⅛ of a cent in spots. Contracts have been very active indeed; total sales 100,000 bales, with a decline of one cent a pound.

The decline in spots has been gradual—⅛ of a cent each day—but the contract market has been spasmodic. The receipt of only 7,250 bales on Wednesday caused many persons to believe that the receipts were exhausted. We knew it was only accidental, and told our friends so. The heavy weight of so much poor cotton, the extreme tightness of the money market in New York, the large stock there (nearly 100,000 bales,) the large exports lately to Liverpool, the very large receipt of American at that port, (350,000 bales in four weeks, more than was ever received at that port in the same time—not even excepting the "big crop year,") and the very large receipts for the season at our own ports; these, and especially the last, have been the causes that have this week culminated in a panic, both here and in Europe.

There has been a terrible storm, which has swept away the foundation of many a fine "castle in the air," and many of the trees of hope and faith which two weeks ago were towering towards the skies have been swept off their foliage and branches, and some are prone upon the earth.

This panic began by a very large and wealthy "bull" cotton house in New York "lying down on their contracts," (we use this term for we hear they are still wealthy,) and when men get scared they act just as a flock of sheep. You see the old ram get scared, and jump over a ditch, and every one of the flock will follow or break their necks trying to. Just so it is now with cotton. It has no friends; everybody is kicking it, and saying, like the negro did when the rabbit escaped, "it was poor and sorry anyhow." It would be well for our readers to recollect this: when a large bull house fails it always put the market down, and when a bear fails it puts it up. The reasons are obvious to the trade.

There has been one thing against the market the whole season and that is there has been no speculation, no life in the trade. And now we must throw our weight against cotton, for it is only the fool that will not be convinced. The constant large receipts both at the ports and the interior towns, and the quantity still known to be in the country, compells us to raise our estimate to 3,800,000 bales, and we make it in this way: Receipts to date 2,880,000, receipts last year after this 380,000, add increase this year 66 per cent. or 250,000 bales—over land and Southern consumption 290,000, and this is our present estimate. We hope we shall not have to raise it again. We hear there is a pool in Augusta which charges $5 entry fee to guess at the extent of the crop, the Secretary will please record our guess 3,810,000 bales, and if we come the nearest to the mark, which is not likely, he can pay over the $5,000 to the widows and orphans of the bulls who have been squeezed to death by the bears in this last raid. To holders of poor cotton we will say that large lots are selling in Memphis and New Orleans at from 10 to 15 cts. a pound for the poor grades, but buyers of these grades are hard to find at any price. The market in Liverpool has been dull, sales medium with a decline of ⅛ of a penny in the price; principal cause—our large receipts and the panic and decline in New York. There are now 253,000 bales of American cotton afloat for Liverpool, of which 75,000 will be due and should be received next week.

The river at New Orleans is the same—four feet below high-water mark of 1871.

GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

On Monday last it was reported in New York that the gold clique had sold out twelve millions of their hoarded gold, the ring was broken up, and the corner over; next day it was believed, by some, that this "grape vine" was started by the ring in their interest, and all done only for a "turn." We give the story as our correspondent gives it to us, with the statement that we believe in higher gold. Exchange is much lower than usual, at this time of the year, being at 7 3-4 per cent. compared with 9½ the same time last year. The reasons are money in New York has been so very tight that gold and stock speculators have not been able to borrow it in the usual way, so they have borrowed bills of exchange from the German bankers at their own price and then shaved them on the street for what they could get. $30,000,000 have thus been borrowed and we do not see much hopes for a better feeling in exchange or money either, now.

FUTURES.

We were disappointed in the course of the market this week as we did not expect everybody to get scared and cry "wolf" at the same time, when the bottom is touched there will be a reaction and the greater the decline, the greater will be the rise when it does come.

De Mortuis.

H. F. Willink, Esq., of Savannah, died on the 13th inst.

Mrs. Mary Harris, sister of General H. W. Riley, died in Dahlonega, on Sunday last.

Mr. John Penick, of Madison, died on the 7th inst.

Briefs.

Natural slippers—Eels.

A cow belle—A pretty milkmaid.

The worst organ grinder—A hollow tooth.

Greased lightning—A subsidized telegraph.

Texas counted up 91,600 immigrants, all permanent settlers, in 1872.

The cost of growing cotton in India is said to be about six cents per pound.

Connubialities.

Look out for Mrs. Snyder of Cleveland, she has killed two husbands, and is roaming around the country after a third.

"The bride wasn't remarkably handsome," speaking of a Kentucky wedding, "but her father threw in seven mules and the husband was satisfied."

"Where was the fire?" asked a lady of her husband, who rushed out of the Opera House the other night the moment the curtain fell on the first act. "It was a false alarm," said he, chewing cloves vigorously.

A QUEER CASE.—Daniel P. Wilder, of Plymouth, Vt., has just been tried and acquitted of the charge of keeping a post office in violation of law. He was until lately postmaster of the town, and after the appointment of his successor and the removal of the office to a distance, still displayed the sign, and for the convenience of his neighbors received and distributed their mail matter, it being brought to him from the regular office by the stage driver.

READ WHAT DR. MCKELLAR OF THIS CITY SAYS OF DR. JONES' SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.—*Editors Telegraph and Messenger:* Having been a sufferer for many years with spiral irritation and general nervous debility, and after trying many remedies without relief, I came to the conclusion I could not be cured, and had about made up my mind that I never again would be free from pain, which at times was *intense*, and completely prostrated me. But in the short space of two weeks Dr. Jones had caused all my pains and diseases to disappear, and I consider myself *permanently cured* of a disease which had heretofore baffled all skill. I unhesitatingly recommend persons who are afflicted with chronic diseases to try Dr. Jones' treatment while it is in their reach.

J. D. MCKELLAR.

The people of Macon have persuaded Dr. Jones to extend his stay at Brown's Hotel in that city until the 21st of March.

☞ The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the State Medical Society has a right to expel such of its members as are convicted of practicing homœopathically. It was sought to restrain the action of the society by means of injunctions, but the Supreme Court finds that the organization has control over its own membership.

Thirty-Eight Men Hung From one Scaffold.

The Tragic Drama of Blue Earth County, Minnesota.

The Awful Scenes of Execution.

[Correspondence of the Atlanta Constitution.]

Very few persons remember the Indian frontier war of 1862, because it was obscured by the mountains of smoke from the crimsoned fields of the South. The war ended in the defeat of the Indian, after they had massacred over

SEVEN HUNDRED PEOPLE,

mostly women and children; and three hundred and three of the murderers were tried by court-martial, and condemned to death. President Lincoln respited all but thirty-eight.

One cause of discontent was the governmental prohibition that they, the Sioux, should not make war upon the Chippewas. When upbraided in 1862 for evading this command, the chiefs answered with this home thrust: "Our great Father we know, has alwas told us it was wrong to make war, yet now he himself is making war, and killing a great many. Will you explain this to us? We don't understand it." But the real cause of the outbreak was

THE OUTRAGEOUS SWINDLES

of the traders and government agents. They swindled them beyond the bounds of belief. The villainous thieves robbed them at every turn, and when the brave and eloquent Red Iron protested, the Indian agents slapped him in the guard-house. They were fully aware of the magnitude of the contest on the Southern soil; and various facts led them to believe that the country had exhausted its fighting material and was going to ruin.

LITTLE CROW

was then the head chief of the Sioux. He was an able man, and skilled in the art of war as carried on by the savages. He had been to Washington once or twice, and knew the pale-faces were without number; but still he burned to avenge the wrongs of his race, and the contests in his breast he described as fearful. The first outbreak was on the 15th of August, while some young braves were hunting. They quarreled with white men, shot them, murdered their families and fled. The whites pursued, and the Indians armed themselves. The next day they gathered together to the number of a hundred or more, and came whooping down to Little Crows's wigwam. It was early morning and he had not risen. He was awakened by their noise, and sat up with his blanket around him. They told him what had transpired, and asked what they had better do. The exigency of the the decision was startling; and so fully alive was he to the perils to which a decision either way would expose him, that, as he afterward stated, the perspiration "came out in great beads upon my forehead." The hope of success decided his action, and he said: "Trouble with the whites is inevitable, sooner or later. It may as well take place now as at any other time. I am with you. Let us go to the agency and kill the traders and take their goods."

Then the war began in earnest. It lasted until late in the fall, when the Indians were overpowered, driven off, and a large number of them captured.

TRIAL, CONDEMNATION AND EXECUTION.

Three hundred and three of the captured Indians were tried by frontier court martial and sentenced to death. President, after looking over the record of the testimony, would only sign the death warrants of thirty-eight. These were ordered to be hung at Mankato, on the 26th day of February, 1863. On the Monday previous the condemned were separated from the other prisoners. When the death warrant was read to them, says a reporter who was present, it was thought that the scene would be particularly solemn and distressing to the doomed savages. But it was not so. They received this sentence very coolly. At the close of the first paragraph they gave the usual grunt of approval; but as the second was being interpreted to them they evidently discovered the drift of the matter, and grunted a less hearty approval. Some of them smoked their pipes composedly during the reading, and one in particular was observed, who, when the time of execution was designated, quietly knocked the ashes from his pipe and filled it afresh. Another slowly rubbed a pipe-full of the cheerful weed in his hands, preparatory to a good smoke. The news that he was to be hung did not seem to have a depressing effect upon this gentle savage.

The few days that intervened before their execution they spent in singing their death-songs and parting with their relatives. On the Wednesday before the fatal Friday, each Indian claimed for execution was permitted to send for two or three of his relatives or friends confined in the same prison, for the purpose of bidding them a last adieu, and to carry messages to absent relatives. Those who were present during these interviews described them as being very sad and affecting. Each Indian had some word to send to his parents or family. When speaking of their wives and children, every one was affected to tears. The ruling passion was strong in death—the hope of the happy hunting ground beyond cheering these savages in their last moments. Ta-ti-mi-mo sent word to his relatives not to mourn his loss. He said he was old and could not hope to live long under any circumstances, and his execution would not shorten his days a great deal. He wanted his friends to consider that he had only gone to the happy hunting grounds a little in advance of them. "I have a great hope," he said "of going direct to the Great Spirit, where I shall always be happy." This last remark reached the ears of Tazoo, a very intelligent Indian, who was also speaking to his friends, and he elaborated upon it in this wise: "Yes tell our friends that we are being summoned from this world over the same path they must, too, shortly travel. We go first, but many of our friends may follow us in a very short time. I expect to go direct to the abode of the Great Spirit, and to be happy when I get there. They tell us that the road is long and the distance great; therefore, as I am slow in all my movements, it will probably take me a long time to reach the end of the journey, and I should not be surprised if some the active young men we will leave behind us will pass me on the road before I reach the place of my destination."

Several of the prisoners were completely overcome during the leave-taking, and were compelled to abandon conversation. Others affected to disregard the dangers of their position, and laughed and joked, apparently as unconcerned as if they were sitting around a camp-fire in perfect freedom. Late on Thursday night a correspondent of the press visited the condemned for the last time. They were all fastened to the floor by chains two and two. Some were sitting up, smoking and talking, while others were reclining, covered with blankets and apparently asleep. The three half-breeds only were dressed in citizen's clothing. The rest wore the breech-clout, leggins and blankets, and not a few were dressed with paint. The majority of them were young men, though several were quite old and gray-headed, ranging toward seventy. One was a youth of sixteen. A Catholic priest spent the entire night with them, trying to impress them with a serious view of the subject. He met with some success, and during the night several were baptized and received into the church.

Next morning preparations were made for the execution. Their irons were knocked off, and, one by one, they were tied with cords, their elbows being pinioned behind and the wrists in front, but about six inches apart. This operation occupied till about nine o'clock. White Dog requested not to be tied, saying that he could keep his hands down, but of course his request could not complied with. After all were properly fastened they stood up in a row around the room and sang with loud voices an exciting death song. They then sat down and all commenced smoking. The caps were shortly afterwards fastened on their heads. They were made of white muslin taken from the Indians when their camps were captured, and which had formed part of the spoils they had taken from the murdered traders. They were made long, and looked like meal sacks; but, being rolled up, only come down to the forehead, and allowed their painted faces to be seen. They received these evidences of their near approach to death with evident dislike. When it had been adjusted on one or two of them, they looked around on the others who had not yet received it with an appearance of shame. Chains and cords had not moved them—their wear was not considered dishonorable—but this covering of the head with a white cap was humiliating. There was no more singing or conversation or smoking now. All sat around the room awaiting their doom. At 10 o'clock they were formed in procession and marched toward the long, dismal scaffold. They are described as having gone eagerly and cheerfully, even crowding and jostling each other to get ahead, like hungry boarders when going to dinner. As they commenced the ascent of the scaffold, the death-song was again started, and when they had all got up, the noise of their deep, swelling voices was truly hideous. It appeared to the spectators as if Pandemonium had broken loose. It had a wonderful effect in keeping up their courage.

One young fellow, just before marching to the scaffold, was given a cigar by Colonel Fisher, now managing editor of the Daily Pioneer, who was present and who has given me much information as to the remarkable execution. The young man managed to get the cigar into his mouth under the white cap, and cooly smoked it till the last instant, holding it in his mouth till the drop fell, when the jerk of the rope caused his teeth to cut it off, and the smoking stump fell to the ground! Another cooly smoked his pipe, singing the hideous "Hi-yi-yi," "Hi-yi-yi," at intervals.

After the fatal noose had been adjusted around the necks of all, the scene is described as having been one of awful interest. A painful and breathless suspense held the vast crowd, which had assembled from all quarters to witness the execution. Three slow, measured and distinct beats on the drum by Major Brown, and the rope that held the scaffold was cut by a Mr. Duly, whose family had been murdered by Indians, and thirty-eight struggling bodies were dangling between heaven and earth. The rope around the neck of Rattling Runner broke, and he fell to the ground "with a loud grunt," as a local reporter described it. He was placed in position again and was soon dangling with the rest. While the signal beat was being given several of the condemned were seen to try to clasp each other's hands, and their futile efforts to clasp one another in death are described as having been distressing.

The lifeless bodies were cut down, placed in four army wagons, and taken to a trench prepared for their reception. They were all deposited in the one grave, thirty feet in length by twelve in width, and four feet deep. They were laid in the bottom in two rows, with their feet together and their heads to the outside. They were simply covered with blankets and the earth thrown over them. There they lie to this day, the great grave being a mute warning to the savages who still roam upon the frontier.

The others condemned, but not executed, were taken down the Mississippi to an island near Davenport where they were closely confined for a year. They were then taken up to a barren reservation, now within Jay Cooke's wheat belt, and turned out to freeze and starve to death. It is a question, when they looked around at their cheerless abode, not being able to read Jay Cooke's advertisements, and knowing nothing of the isothermal line, and seeing desolation reaching to the horizon all around—it is a question, I say, if they did not wish they had been hung with the rest.

CAPITAL SOCIETY.

The Old and the New Dispensation Compared.

Peculiarities of the Southern Pre-Slavery Style—King Cotton's Court.

The Transition Period from the "Chivalric" Era to the Democratic—Steel-Pen Tailed Democracy.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1873.

> Mercy on me, what a multitude are here!
> They grow still, too; from all parts they are coming,
> As if we kept a fair here.
> —We shall have
> Great store of room, no doubt, left for the ladies,
> When they shall pass back from the christening.
> *Shakespeare.*

And so we have this "great store of room," the christening being over. The clamor of drums and trumpets, the booming of cannon, the chiming of bells, the neighing of horses who "smell the battle afar off," the glitter of helmets and bayonets, the bravery of banners, pennons, streamers and ostrich feathers floating on the rough March winds, the surging multitudes and all the motley array which for three windy days in clouds of dust gave us the combined attractions of a military carnival, a circus and a national fair on Pennsylvania avenue, have vanished, "and like the gorgeous fabric of a vision," have left only some tattered remnants and broken wrecks behind. And the memorable Inauguration ball of March 4, 1873, in a fairy palace of pine boards and painted muslin, where even General Sherman shivered in his overcoat, where all the belles were Bluenoses in Nova Scotia wrappings, and where even the fried oysters were frozen in the middle passage between the kitchen and the supper tables, marks with the emphasis of a tidal wave of Polar air from Athabasca the dispersion of Congress and the close of the gay season of fashion—a season the gayest and jolliest season ever known in Washington, not excepting the golden age of Dolly Madison or the White House honeymoon of Captain Tyler.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

And to the old campaigner who flourished here among the ladies' men of those good old times of Jackson and Van Buren, and Harrison and Tyler, and of Clay or Webster, and Calhoun and Benton, and all those sturdy old fellows whose devotion to the Constitution is now to be found only in the faith of Andy Johnson—to the old campaigner, we say, who has seen the great Harry of Kentucky turn up Jack and Benton enraged to "a fight or a funeral," how the old times come back again after all these eventful years! And how interesting are the vicissitudes of Washington Society since the day when the first Cabinet of Old Hickory was broken up and dismissed in the quarrel among the ladies thereof over a pretty woman, a quarrel as fruitful of "woes unnumbered" as that over Helen of Troy. But touching society in Washington "as it was," and as it is, the contrast between the social epoch of Buchanan and that of Grant is sufficiently broad for our present purpose. In fact, it marks the culmination of that sectional division of the Union, political, religious and social, which was first ominously developed in the Missouri Compromise agitation of 1819-1820, or the terrible question of African slavery. Under

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BUCHANAN,

then, that Democratic Chesterfield in his white cravat, that gay and gallant old bachelor, that marvel of a ladies' man in his solitary single blessedness, what was the upper crust society of Washington? Resting, like the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, on the corner-stone of negro slavery, it was sharply, aggressively and fearfully sectional; and yet it was exceedingly fascinating and delightful. The whole social fabric was intensely Southern and pro-slavery. The Cabinet gave to this society, down to its mechanics' tea parties and workingmen's wedding festivals, its controlling influence, and the controlling divinity over the Cabinet was King Cotton. Washington, with its slavery system and negro code inherited from Maryland, was strongly pro-slavery. The chief property holders of the city were slave holders, and the ruling local politicians were fully possessed of the secrets of that powerful Southern coalition which, in the winter of 1859-60, had resolved upon a Southern President in a Southern Confederacy. In a word, as the outlawed abolitionists of that day expressed it, Washington was "absolutely under the heel of the slave power, and Washington society was ruled King Cotton." And yet, as we have suggested,

THE SOCIAL RECEPTIONS

and balls of the winter of 1859—60 in Washington were exceedingly fascinating and agreeable. Mrs. John Slidell, Mrs. Dr. Gwin, Mrs Jacob Thompson and Mrs. Jeff. Davis were conspicuous in these entertainments as the ruling divinities of the season. And their influence over the councils of the White House was "the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself." These ladies and all the ladies of their Southern Ring, as we may call it, knew that the long debate over Southern rights and wrongs was approaching its conclusion, that the ultimatum of a Southern Confederacy was impending, and they believed from all they had seen and heard of Northern abolitionists and Northern cupidity, that with the proclamation of a Southern Confederacy Washington would become their capitol by the simple laws of political and social gravitation. And hence, as if there were this deep design at the bottom, the social reunions and festivities of Washington in 1859—60 were exceedingly gay and charming.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTHERN ARISTOCRACY,

possessing all the natural attractions of their sex and all its artificial accomplishments in the highest degree, possessed, too, that charming glow of their Southern summer skies and all those delicate Southern graces of voice and manner, and color and form, and light and shade, which made the beautiful and accomplished daughters of the Southern planter the most charming of womankind, and which gave even to the homely Southern dowager a power of fascination over men that the colder beauties of the North could not command.

The social winter, then, in Washington, of 1859-60, which marked the approach to the transition epoch between the old and the new order of things, was remarkably brilliant and enjoyable. "Some great convulsion is impending over us; let us make the most of our present opportunities; a long political Lent on short rations, and of many trials and privations, may be the next thing in order; let us, at least, have our carnival while we may enjoy it," appeared to be the predominant idea of the time. And at the

DELIGHTFUL SOUTHERN RECEPTIONS

of that Winter, the common design of the Southern ladies appeared to be a design to impress even upon the mind of the straggling abolitionist these reflections: "How irresistibly charming are these women of the South! how generous, after all, are these Southern men! Negro slavery may be wrong; but still, with all these strong lines of demarcation, political and social, between whites and blacks—how happy and harmonious the relations thus established between them. And shall we, upon an abstraction, go to war with our Southern brethren, for whose institutions we of the North are also responsible. No, while we remember the charms and graces and kindly hospitalities of our lovely Southern sisters, God forbid!"

And yet, with all these fascinations, the Northern abolitionists felt it in his bones that in the event of a political convulsion on the slavery question, Washington, without a Northern army at his back, would be no place for him.

Under the last democratic dispensation, then—1859-'60—of the old *regime* of Southern slavery, its Washington society had its last and most brilliant season. And the test question with this society was pro-slavery or no slavery, and under this test your Northern abolitionist, from Garrison up to Sumner, was an interloper or an outlaw, to be tolerated only to be convinced of the error of his ways. The inauguration of Lincoln in the society of Washington marked

THE CHAOS OF A TRANSIENT EPOCH.

The old system had been overthrown, but there was nothing to take its place. Lincoln's inauguration ball was like that of the camp followers of a conquering army which had come to occupy the city. There were no heads among them, there was no system, no organization. There was a sort of equality apparent in the motley crowd of carpet-baggers; but it was the equality of Sherman's bummers on a raid. The whole social fabric here presented the confusion of a broken vessel on a stormy coast, with the ravenous wreckers swarming around it, more intent upon plunder than of the saving of drowning passengers in the surf.

Without covering all the approaches to the crystalization of the new order of Washington society since 1861, we can say that we find in 1873 the work completed. There is here a new order of society, resting not upon the corner stone of African slavery, but upon the broader basis of universal liberty; not upon the distinctions of race or color, but upon

UNIVERSAL POLITICAL EQUALITY.

Neither do we find in this new social structure the "almighty nigger" superceded by the "almighty dollar." True, we have here a local Ring known as the Board of Public Works, the magnates of which remind one in their grand festivals of the flush times of the old Tammany Ring; true, these newly born millionaires eclipse the Cabinet in the splendor of their receptions; but still men and women, who have the reputation of more brains than money or Credit Mobilier stock, are welcome guests at these social reunions everywhere. General Grant is a native-born democrat in his social as in his political ideas and habits, and his example in this new organization of Washington society is "the leaven which has leavened the whole lump."

THE CHANGES OF YEARS.

The stranger to this city for a dozen years past, in now returning to it, will be struck with many great changes. He will be struck first with its wonderful growth and its many beautiful and extensive improvements; next with the astonishing increase of the black population and the abounding raggedness of our colored brethren; next with the social harmony prevailing between whites and blacks, without passing the lines of the unwritten treaty that evidently exists between them. At

THE LAST INAUGURATION BALL,

for instance, a white man from South Carolina made himself conspicuous by escorting down the room the black wife of the colored member of Congress, Elliott, of that State, no doubt thinking the venture a good idea for the black vote of his district on some future occasion. But while this experiment was universally regarded as an offense to the whites at the ball, it has been denounced as a shabby trick by the blacks which will not deceive their fellows "in Ka'lina." In conclusion, Washington society, as now embelished, rests upon a good sound democratic foundation, and by men and women of experience, and travel and observation, it is, without a dissenting voice, pronounced, especially in its winter festivities, not only agreeable, but really delightful.

Mark Twain on the Car-Hook Murderer and the Pardoning Power.

[From the New York Tribune]

I have read the Foster petitions. The lawyers' opinions do not disturb me, because I know that those same gentlemen could make as able an argument in favor of Judas Iscariot, which is a great deal for me to say, for I never can think of Judas Iscariot without losing my temper. To my mind Judas Iscariot was nothing but a low, mean, premature Congressman. The attitude of the jury does not unsettle a body, I must admit; and it seems plain that they would have modified their verdict to murder in the second degree if the Judge's charge had permitted it.

But when I come to the petitions of Foster's friends, and find out Foster's true character, the generous tears will flow—I cannot help it. How easy is it to get a wrong impression of a man. I perceive that from childhood up he has been a sweet, docile thing, full of pretty ways and gentle impulses; the charm of the fireside; the admiration of society; the idol of the Sunday School. I recognize in him the divinest nature that has ever glorified any mere human being. I perceive that the sentiment with which he regarded temperance was a thing that amounted to frantic adoration.

I freely confess that it was the most natural thing in the world for such an organism as this to get drunk and insult a stranger and then beat his brains out with a car-hook because he did not seem to admire it. Such is Foster. And to think we came so near losing him! How do we know that he is the advent? And get, after all, if the jury had not been hampered in their choice of a verdict I think I could consent to lose him.

The humorist who invented trial by jury played a colossal practical joke upon the world? but since we have the system we ought to try to respect it—a thing which is not thoroughly easy to do when we reflect that by command of the law the criminal juror must be an intellectual vacuum, attached to a melting heart and perfectly macaronian bowels of compassion.

I have had no experience in making laws or amending them, but still I cannot understand why, when it takes twelve men to inflict the death-penalty upon a person, it should take any less than twelve more to undo their work. If I were a Legislature and had just been elected, and had not had time to sell out, I would put the pardoning and commuting power into the hands of twelve able men, instead of dumping so huge a burden upon the shoulders of one poor petition-persecuted individual.

MARK TWAIN.

☞ Jim H., out West, tells a good yarn about a "shell bark lawyer." His client was up on two small charges, "frivolous charges," as shell bark designated (forging a note of hand and stealing a horse.) On running his eye over the jury he didn't like their looks, so he prepared an affidavit for continuance, setting fourth the absence of a principal witness. He read it in a whisper to the prisoner, who, shaking his head, said—"Squire I can't swear to that document." "Why?" "Kase hit haint true." Old shell inflated and exploded loud enough to be heard throughout the room. "What! forge a note an' steal a horse, an' can't swear to a lie! Hang such infernal fools." And he immediately left the conscientious one to his fate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIGHT OVER CHATTANOOGA POST-OFFICE.

Two More Ku-Klux Pardoned.

The Business of a Saw-Dust Swindler.

English Ministry Troubles.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The fight is renewed with great fierceness over the Chattanooga postmastership. Captain A. G. Sharp was confirmed by the Senate on Thursday, in place of Kendrick, the present incumbent, whose friends are here in force to prevent Sharp from entering upon the duties of the office, and to effect this they will endeavor to induce the Senate to reconsider the vote by which Sharp was confirmed. If they fail in this, they will prefer charges against him to the President. Psalm Bard is on the ground but takes no part in the conflict.

Senator Brownlow left for home to-night.

PROMOTION OF FEMALE CLERKS.

In a recent examination for promotion in the Internal Revenue Bureau, under the civil service rules, one lady secured a fourth-class clerkship, at $1,800; another a third-class, at $1,600; while of ten other persons appointed to second-class clerkships, six are women. Miss Leavy, who secured the fourth-class clerkship, has been employed in the office for over ten years, and for several years has had exclusive charge and direction of the copying division.

Pardons have been issued by the President to John Robinson, of South Carolina, and Wm. C. Dupriest, of North Carolina. Both had been convicted of Ku-Kluxing and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for two years. The former had served six months and the latter eighteen.

The currency balance in the treasury now is one and a half of millions. The figures are lower than for a great many years. The out-standing legal tender notes are $357,155,000.

Boutwell continues as Secretary three or four days.

Judge Richardson's friends are not so confident.

Commodore W. K. Latimer is dead.

The bondsmen of James P. Milner, Collector of the Fifth Maryland District, have withdrew their bonds. Milner was jailed, charged with the misappropriation of public money.

General Terrell's nomination as Pension Agent at Indianapolis leaves the Third Assistant Postmaster General's office vacant.

PROBABILITIES.

For Sunday, the storm centre will move northeast down the St. Lawrence Valley. For New England and New York southeast winds, veering to southwest with cloudiness and rain. For the middle Atlantic coast and west over the Ohio Valley fresh and brisk winds, falling temperature and cloudy weather, clearing away very generally by Sunday evening. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States west winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Southwest States south winds on the coast, but very brisk north winds and falling temperature. In the interior over the upper lakes and northwest diminishing nortwest winds with a rising barometer and clear weather. For the California coast threatening and possibly rainy weather. Caution signals will be continued on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts. Caution signals will be displayed at the lake stations from and after April 1st.

NEW YORK.

THE SAW DUST SWINDLE.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The bank books of Henry Menager, the saw dust swindler arrested yesterday, show that he has done a business amounting to $1,000 per week since the first of January.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS PROVIDED FOR.

The widows and orphans of the firemen killed by the Hanover street catastrophe, have been provided for by the trustees of the firemen's fund.

ENGLAND.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 15.—Derby and Disraeli have declined the responsibility of forming a new Ministry.

Nothing definite has transpired since this announcement.

It is rumored that Granville will be Premier and Caldwell Chancellor of Exchequr.

Gladstone has gone to the country to stay till Monday.

It is expected that Parliament will adjourn from Monday to Thursday.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 15.—A treaty has been signed to the effect that France pays her last installment on the 15th of September, when Germany evacuates the French territory, including Beourt.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

BANKRUPT LAW.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following has been telegraphed in brief, but its importance warrants the text:

An act to declare the true intent and meaning of the act approved June 8, 1872, amendatory of the general bankrupt law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it was the true intent and meaning of an act, approved June 8, 1872, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867; that the exceptions allowed the bankrupt by the said amendatory act should and it is hereby enacted that they shall be the amount allowed by the Constitution and laws of each State respectively as existing in the year 1871, and that such exemptions be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State Constitution and laws as well those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of any State Court, any decision of any such Court rendered since the adoption and passage of such Constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding. Approved March 3d. 1873.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special dispatch from London to the Herald says: Gladstone is visiting the Marquis of Westminster at Clivedes.

The Queen left London this evening for Windsor. She will probably see Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone's government is expected to resume office and go through the programme of the session and stay in without speedy dissolution.

TENNESSEE.

THE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, March 15.—The Legislature to-day passed on its final reading the bill to fund past due interest on the State's bonded debt and the interest accruing thereon to and including January, 1874. The bill provides that it shall be funded into six per cent bonds with forty years to run, redeemable at the option of the State after ten years, and also provides for a sinking fund and makes ample provision of redemption on and after January, 1874.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 15.—The Second Auditor states that he will be ready on the 1st of April to commence paying the January, 1873, interest on the public debt.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cotton nominal and tending down; low middling 19¾; Orleans 20¾; sales 218; net receipts 873; gross 976.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 19,000 bales, as follows: March, 19½a19. April 19½a19. May, 19a19 3 8. June, 19½a19 5 8. July, 19½a19 11-16.

Flour dull and heavy, common to fair extra $6 15a8 90; good to choice $8 40a12 00. Wheat very quiet and a trifle firmer. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork firmer. Beef dull. Lard steady. Navals dull and lower. Groceries steady. Freights quiet.

Money closed easy. Sterling nominal and steadier. Gold 14¼a15. Governments dull and steady. States very quiet. Tennessees strong. Specie shipments to-day over ½ million.

Bank Statement—Loans decrease 3½ million; legal tenders ¾ million; deposits decrease 3½ millions; specie decrease ¼ million.

Arrived—Cromwell, from Australia.

LATER—81s 18¼; 62s 15¾; 64s 15¾; 65s 16¾; new 14¾; 67s 16¾; 68s 16; new 5s 13; 10-40s 10¾. Tennessee 6s 84¼; new 83¼. Virginia 6s 45; new 51. Consols 56¾; Deferred 14. Louisiana 6s 45; new 45. Levee 6s 48; 8s 70. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 70; 7s 88. North Carolinas 30, new 17. Special tax 12¾. South Carolinas 40; new 18¾; April and October 20.

Cotton has continued to decline throughout the week, and holders of spots have shown a general disposition to realize. Trade has been comparatively light, however, and bulk transactions have been limited to the spinning interests. Total sales for the week include in all 210,635 bales, 200,550 for future delivery and 10,145 for immediate delivery, divided as follows: 4,253 to exporters; 5,124 to spinners; 318 to speculators and 450 in transit, included in these are 1,000 to arrive. Naval stores have declined and closed weak.

NORFOLK, March 15.—Cotton—net receipts 1,076; exports coastwise 1,473; sales 54; stock 8,844.

SELMA, March 15.—Weekly net receipts 676; shipments 990; stock 4,564.

MOBILE, March 15.—Cotton dull and declining; middlings 18 1-2; low middlings 17¾; good ordinary 17; net receipts 1,487; exports coastwise 31; sales 500; stock 44,655.

BOSTON, March 15.—Cotton dull and depressed; middlings 20a20¾; net receipts 1,108; gross 3,907; exports to Great Britain 50; sales 100; stock 9,500.

SAVANNAH, March 15.—Cotton dull and irregular; middlings 18¾; net receipts 1,411; sales 506; stock 65,975.

GALVESTON, March 15.—Cotton lower; good ordinary 15¾; net receipts 897; sales 1,200; stock 68,880.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—Cotton nominal; low middlings 18a18¾; receipts 2,148 bales; shipments 1,550; stock 46,188.

CHARLESTON, March 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 18¾; net receipts 961; sales 200; stock 34,241.

AUGUSTA, March 15.—Cotton dull and irregular; middlings 18 1-4; receipts 399; sales 188.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Short rib 38s 3d. Arrived—Paquita, from Charleston.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—Flour in fair demand, firm and unchanged. Corn steady. Provisions in fair demand. Pork easier at $15 50a$16. Bacon easier; for clear sides 6¾a6 7-8; shoulders 8 3-4a8 7-8; clear rib sides 9a9 1-8. Clear packed hams very strong at 12 3-4a13 for plain; 13a13¾ for sugar-cured. Lard steady; 8 1-2a9 for choice leaf; 9 1-2a 9 3-4 for kegs. Whisky firmer and higher at 87a88.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Flour steady at $7 75a 8 00. Corn quiet and steady at 39 a40. Pork, nominal at $15a15 25. Lard quiet and steady at the close; steam 7 3-4, generally held at 7 7-8; kettle 8 1-4. Bacon in good demand, shoulders 6 1-2; clear cut sides 8 3-8; clear sides 8 7-8. Whisky firm at 87.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Cotton easier; good ordinary 16 1-4a16 3-8; low middlings 17¾; middlings 19; net receipts 5,840; gross 5,944; exports to continent 900; coastwise 1,916; sales 1,000; last evening 2,000; stock 200,721.

Flour dull and lower, family $8 25a10 00. Corn dull and lower at 65. Bran lower at 95 a$1. Bacon firm at 7¾a9¼a10 1-4; hams 14¾a 15. Molasses quiet; prime fermenting 55a60. Others unchanged.

Sterling Exchange 24¼. Sight ⅛ premium. Gold 14 5-8.

WILMINGTON, March 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 19; net receipts 126 bales; sales 10; stock 5,359.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 19¼; net receipts 118; gross 747; exports coastwise 10; sales 15; taken out of stock on contract 250; stock 10,181.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

KENNEDY—The friends and acquaintances of Dr. J. W. and Mrs. C. A. Kennedy are invited to attend the funeral of their son Oscar Furcron, from their residence, corner of Washington and Richardson streets this (Sunday) afternoon at four o'clock.

OBITUARY.

BELL—Died, March 12, 1873, of measles and pneumonia, Annie Ione Bell, infant daughter of James L. and Alice I. Bell, aged 2 years, 5 months and 29 days.

Another bright flower from earth has been taken to grace the fair garden of glory above; after blooming below long enough to awaken a tender affection 'twas torn from its love. Sadly, strangely as a knell, falls upon our hearts the knowledge that our darling is no more. Sweet, fragile, Angel Annie, how many fond hopes have budded for thee to perish in their early sweetness and perfume! And around affection's garland the mournful cypress clings the earthly hopes and dreaming wrecked and withered flowers. God early calls his best beloved, and his brightest angels must have come to bear our treasure to Heaven.

We will not forget thee, darling, nor cease to yearn for thy presence, nor to feel the loneliness of regret for thy early loss, until life itself shall have passed into the light of immortality. We will still shed for thee bitter tears, which, as they fall, shall raise "Forget-me-nots" upon thy grave.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Goods!

LOUIS de SAULLES & CO.

64 Whitehall Street,

HAVE all of the LATEST NOVELTIES in Dress Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Ladies' Scarfs, Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Rufflings, Puffings, and a large stock of White Goods, Kid Gloves, etc., etc., etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing. mar16-dtf

[City Official Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock, Friday, 21st instant, for putting up a Picket Fence on the north side of the Walker Street School lot and south side of Crew Street School lot. The posts to be of post oak, and the fence must correspond in every respect with the picket fence already on said lots.

Bids must be marked Proposals for Fencing, and directed to Clerk of Council.

D. A. BEATIE,
Chairman Committee on Public Schools.
mar16—dtd

[City Official Advertisement.]

To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 28th instant, for building a Public School House on Marietta street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Calvin Fay, Architect.

Proposals will be directed to the Clerk of Council.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

D. A. McDUFFIE,
Chairman Committee P. B. and G.
mar16—dtd

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BRADLEY PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an order granted by the Ordinary of Bibb county, I will sell on the first Tuesday in May next, at the Court House, in Atlanta, Fulton county, within the legal hours of sale, certain lots belonging to J. J. Bradley, minor, situated on land lot forty-six, in the Fourteenth District, of originally Henry now Fulton county. These lots will be sold according to a survey and plat, which will be exhibited on day of sale. Terms—½ cash; balance in 12 months, with 10 per cent. interest.

C. J. CAREY, Guardian.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Gilt Edge Central Business Lot.

[illegible]

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Carnival Order No. 1.

TO THE LOYAL SUBJECTS OF KING COMUS, GREETING:

IT is our Royal pleasure to command to our subjects the "Carnival Grand March" and "[illegible]" of creations of music in honor of our reign. Our worthy subjects, Messrs. Guilford, Wood & Co., 68 Whitehall street, are hereby authorized to sell the same.

Witness our hand and Royal Seal,

mch16-3t COMUS, Rex.

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL GILT EDGE PROPERTY.

W. J. WARD'S RESIDENCE.

A Rare Chance for Fine Investment.

Sale Wednesday Afternoon, March 26, 1873, at 4 o'clock on the premises.

THIS fine property is located on McDonough street, fronting the City Hall. The house is new, convenient and built of superior material. The first story is of brick, and two of wood—5 large rooms nicely finished, wide halls and a steep veranda; besides a good servants' house of 3 rooms, a well of excellent water, closets, etc. The property is beautifully enclosed with beautiful shade trees in front; healthy locality, convenient to all the Churches, and about 300 yards to Passenger Depot, and in an unexceptionable neighborhood.

Terms—Half cash, balance 3 and 4 months, with 1½ per cent. interest on notes. Private sale can be made. Apply to W. J. Ward on the premises, or to

WALLACE & FOWLER,
Real Estate Agents.
mch16-Su23,25,26

FIVE VACANT LOTS

At Auction

—ON—

Davis and Foundry Streets,

"POUNDS HILL,"

Tuesday, March 18, at 4 o'clock P. M.

I WILL sell at auction on the premises Tuesday, March 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., five lots, situated on Davis and Foundry streets, and near the shops of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. This property will be sold with perfect titles and without any reservation. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance 3, 6 and 9 months, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

C. C. HAMMOCK,
march'6-d2t Real Estate Agent.

Wanted.

A GOOD House Keeper and Upper Nurse to take entire charge of an establishment, care for and instruct three little boys, aged respectively three, five and seven years.

To the right person, with no incumbrances, a good salary and a comfortable, permanent home will be given.

Address with full particulars and references

BOX 33,
mar16-dtf Atlanta Post-office.

HIBERNIAN CELEBRATION.

TO-MORROW being the Anniversary of St. Patrick, the

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

WILL CELEBRATE THE SAME

The members of the Society will assemble at

Their Hall

at 8½ o'clock A. M. sharp, in full regalia. The line of march will be as follows:

Leave Hall at 9, and proceed down Broad street to Alabama, down Alabama to Loyd, down Loyd to Catholic Church, where divine services will be held; thence down Loyd to Peters, up Peters to Whitehall, down Whitehall to Decatur, down Decatur to Calhoun, down Calhoun to Gilmer, down Gilmer to Ivy, up Ivy to Peachtree, down Walton to Marietta, up Marietta to DeGive's Opera House, where the oration will be delivered by the

HON. O. A. LOCHRANE,

at DeGive's Opera House, commencing at 11½ o'clock.

The public are invited to attend.

The Society, upon conclusion of the address, will then proceed to their Hall, when election of officers will take place.

CAL. T. BURKE,
mar16-d1t Marshal of the day.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer

RIPLEY PROPERTY

On Peachtree Street

3 SPLENDID LOTS AND 6 ROOM RESIDENCE

I WILL sell on the premises, on, Tuesday afternoon, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock, that six-room house and lot, 85x233, heretofore advertised, and postponed on account of rain; and at the same time two magnificent vacant lots adjoining the above and fronting the elegant mansion of Captain W. D. Grant, on Peachtree street. These lots each have a front of 58 feet and run back east 233 feet to Collins street. Taken together, this is the most desirable lot for fine residences in the city, on the most fashionable street, surrounded by fine residences and approached by street cars. They lie high and level and are shaded with glorious forest oaks. For beauty, comfort and elegant surroundings, they are unsurpassed. Mr. Ripley means business. People want to know why; he wants money to pay his debts, and to build a hundred and to use in his large

CROCKERY BUSINESS.

These are the facts. Purchasers will be conveyed on the street cars. Lemon Punch, champagne and all those delicious fancying beverages that sparkle so brightly in Ripley's Glass ware may be expected. Take out your wives, give them a little drive, examine these lots; and then buy one and build your house at the right place, so if you ever want it you can find a purchaser.

Terms—One-third cash; remainder in 6 and 12 months, with interest at 10 per cent.

G. W. ADAIR,
mar16 d3t Real Estate Agent.

OFFICE OF THE

United States Centennial Commission

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

City of Philadelphia, March 10, 1873.

CALL FOR A MEETING

TO ELECT A

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FOR THE

Centennial Board of Finance

IN accordance with the Act of Congress, approved June 1st, 1872, the United States Centennial Commission hereby issue a call for a meeting of the corporators, and all others who may then have subscribed for Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, to be held

In Concert Hall,

on the north side of Chestnut street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in the city of Philadelphia, aforesaid, on the

22d DAY OF APRIL, NEXT,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

for the purpose of electing a board of directors to consist of twenty-five stockholders, whose term of office shall be one year, and until their successors shall have been qualified as prescribed in said act.

At this meeting each subscriber for stock will be entitled to cast one vote in person or by proxy for each share of stock thus represented.

And under rule ninth, the following form of proxy may be used.

[illegible]

By order of the United States Centennial Commission.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, President.

LEWIS WALN SMITH, Secretary.

mar16—d1w

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

[illegible]

mar16-w3w

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-ly

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Call for a meeting to elect a Board of Directors.
L. B. Langford—The Charter Oak Stoves.
Emory Speer—Law card.
J. M. Holbrook—Spring stock of hats.
Guilford, Wood & Co.—Chickering Pianos, etc.
W. F. Stokes—Fine groceries.
Wm. Rich & Co.—Dry goods and millinery.
Lewis DeSaules & Co—Spring goods.
D A Beatie—Notice to contractors.
D A McDuffie—To contractors.
G W Adair—Guardian's sale.
G W Adair—Business lot.
Oliver Baker—Homestead.
N R Fowler—First class property.
Carnival Order No. 1.
Wallace & Fowler—City property.
C C Hammock—Five vacant lots.
G W Adair—Ripley property.
A K Seago—Boarding House for rent.

STOP! STOP!! STOP!!!—At the "New York Store" and examine the beautiful new styles of Dress Goods, a tremendous stock of Brown and Bleached domestics; a complete lot of Ladies Saratoga Trunks, with the most modern improvements. A new supply of Otterman Shoulder Scarfs, together with a large lot of Windsor Silk neck Scarfs.
STEINHEIMER BROS.
mar16 d3t. 39 Whitehall Street.

BOYS-TEROUS times in Atlanta just now.

DEKALB Superior Court begins to-morrow.

WHAT local editor received a present of a pair of sugar mice yesterday?

COL. ADAIR will sell the Ripley property on Peachtree street next Tuesday.

COL. ADAIR will sell nine Gilt Edge central business lots next Wednesday.

M. W. RABUN, of this city, died on Wednesday at Milledgeville, of pneumonia.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co. are in receipt of spring dress goods and a fine stock of carpets.

BILL MOORE is "wasting his sweetness" on a cat of the Thomas persuasion. He says that it is his *Mews!*

REV. DR. SHAVER, D. D., will preach at the First Baptist Church this day at 11 o'clock A. M. ciety.

C. C. HAMMOCK will sell five lots on "Pounds' Hill," on Davis and Foundry streets, on Tuesday next.

INSURE in the Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company of Richmond, Virginia. Don't wait. Delays are dangerous.

CAHN & CAMP have just received 100 barrels of splendid green apples; also, large consignments of dried fruits.

CALL at our carpet store and see the most superb stock of carpets and oil cloths ever on exhibition in Georgia. mch16-2t

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to state that Colonel Miller Grieve, of the Treasury Department, is recovering from his recent severe illness.

WALLACE & FOWLER will sell on Tuesday an eight-room brick house on Marietta street, opposite the Capitol.

MARIETTA STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.—Proposals for building a public school house on Marietta street will be received until next Friday.

WE have now in store our full line of new Spring Goods. Call and see them.
mar16-d3t CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

THE members of the Grand Orchestra are requested to meet at the Beethoven Hall on Monday night, 17th, at 8 o'clock, for rehearsal with the So

THE Savannah Republican suggests the propriety of inviting the Senate committee on the Great Western and Atlantic Canal to visit Savannah

DEAD.—John A. Goldstein, Esq., the highly esteemed proprietor of the Planter's Hotel, of Augusta, died suddenly of apoplexy, on Friday evening.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.—Sermon at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. B. Kendrick, D. D., of New York. Sermon at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, A. T. Spalding.

GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.—This enterprising firm, we are pleased to note, is doing a fine business in pianos, organs and musical instruments. Send for catalogue and price list.

THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT.—To-day is the third Sunday in Lent. The lesson may be found in Ephesians, chapter V and verses 1 to ix; and Luke, chapter XI and verses xiv to xxviii.

THE NEW YORK STORE.—The Steinheimer Brothers announce to the public this morning, a large stock of beautiful styles of dress goods. There will be a rush of ladies there this week, sure.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.— Dr. Harrison will preach this morning at 11 o'clock, and also at night. Subject in the morning, "The enemies and arms of Christianity."

WALKER STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.—Proposals for constructing a picket fence on the north side of Walker street school house and south side of Crew street school lot will be received until Friday.

ALDERMAN LANGSTON explained at Council Friday night that he was not opposed to public schools, but to the general appropriation act. For that reason alone he voted against the act.

MARKET HOUSE.—We trust the City Fathers will not take property worth $30,000 or more to build a market house on. The people can better afford to do without a market house than schools.

WE call attention to the law card of Mr. Emory Speer, of Athens, the talented and eloquent Solicitor General of the Western Circuit. Mr. Speer is a rising lawyer and a man of eloquence and fine attainments.

THE Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company has issued nearly twenty thousand policies. Assets nearly three millions. It is THE life company of the South, and second to none in the land

PERSONAL.—Captain Dank Richardson, of St. Louis, is in the city and will be glad to serve all of his friends. Dank was happy last night in the possession of a beautiful gold headed cane presented to him by a particular friend.

WHY send twenty millions of dollars North every year in Life Insurance premiums? Keep this vast sum of money at home. Insure in the Piedmont and Arlington Life Insurance Company, of Richmond, Virginia.

THIRD CONCERT PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.—All who wish a chance for the $100,000 in the Ky. Library scheme, had better secure it while there is time. Phillips & Crew and Redwine & Fox have the tickets for sale.

GEORGIA MUSICAL ECLECTIC.—The Georgia Musical Eclectic published by Guilford, Wood & Co., at $1 per annum, is growing in circulation and popularity. Its editorial management is fine. Send on your dollar for it.

DRAWN by Charley Roberts, at the Premium Agency, over No. 38 Whitehall street, $13 60. His ticket cost $1. In this institution selections are made from forty-eight letters. Each letter, on the average, covers $1 95. Premiums are paid at once.

THE Second Christian Church has been organized in this city. Rev. F. P. Perdue has been chosen as Pastor. The place of meeting is on Marietta street, over the Gate City Fire Company. The church has selected just the man to build it up by earnest, untiring, practical work.

PERSONAL.—Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, D. D., of New York, and for years the eloquent and beloved Pastor of the Citadel Square Church in Charleston, South Carolina, is on a short visit to his brother, Mr. S. S. Kendrick, of this city. Dr. Kendrick will preach at the Second Baptist Church, on Washington street, this morning.

WEST END.—This bright warm, pleasant weather has started the crowd to the West End Spring again. The supply of water is abundant. Several cars filled to their utmost capacity went out yesterday afternoon. The street railroad will be extended to the spring next week.

POLICE ELECTIONS.—J. R. Parish, R. O. Haynes, [illegible] were elected, on Friday night, members of the police force to fill the vacancies of Pat Heffernan, J P Ballanger, J P Dukes and J O Simmons.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.—In our advertising columns will be found the notice of the election for Directors of the great Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, which promises to be the grandest thing of the day, of which we shall write more fully hereafter.

CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the Charter Oak Stove, of which Lawson B. Langford is the Agent. "Ye Local" can testify to the great merit of the Charter Oak," having used one in his family for two years. No family should be without it.

QUICK WORK.—Yesterday, the 15th instant, a lot of cotton that was shipped from Montgomery, Alabama, on the 14th, left here at 2 P. M. on the Great Southern freight line via Charleston. Merchants and shippers will find it an excellent route to and from the South.

W. RICH & CO.—We invite attention to the card of W. Rich & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery, white and fancy goods, notions, etc. They occupy that large store on Decatur street, adjoining Moore, Marsh & Co. With ample stocks and enlarged facilities they offer splendid inducements to dealers. Call and see them without fail.

A CITY PARK.—The resolution offered in Council on Friday night looking to the establishment of a City Park was unnecessary, and under the present condition of our finances not to be thought of. We have Oglethorpe Park, which can be made a magnificent park by the planting of shade trees, and at little expense.

SICKNESS.—LaGrange is generally very healthy, but during the past week a half dozen of our business men have been sick—oh, so sick! The infection was caught from telegrams received every day; it is not meningitis—an appropriate name would be co'tonit's. It is a dangerous thing to utter the word "futures" in the hearing of some men now.—*LaGrange Reporter.*

COLLISION AND RUN OFFS.—There was a collision on yesterday on the Western and Atlantic Railroad at Ackworth between a passenger and freight train. Some damage to engine and several freight cars. Some few persons were slightly hurt. No lives lost.

During the day yesterday there was a run off of a freight train at Allatoona, also of a freight train at Ringgold, both on the above road.

W. F. STOKES.—If you want to see the magnificent products of the Tropic pay a visit to the well-filled store of W. F. Stokes, on Broad street. Here you will find the most brilliant display of fruits, nuts, produce and fancy groceries. By patient, close and untiring attention to business, and promptness and fair dealing, Mr. Stokes has developed a large trade in this line. He supplies dealers in this and adjoining States. For "good things" call on Stokes.

YESTERDAY "Ye Local" received, per express, a fine cake from Mr. and Mrs. John A. Fleming, of Lithonia, for which he returns his acknowledgements. The cake was baked on the cooking stove awarded at DeKalb county fair to their little babe. The stove was offered as a premium by that whole-souled dealer and lover of babies, Lawson B. Langford. He is fonder of babies than he is of stoves, for, while he wouldn't sell the former, he does the latter every day by the score.

DR. JOHN H. LOGAN has decided to locate at Atlanta, to which point his family will remove during the present week. The Doctor doubtless expects to improve his condition by the change, and we have no right to complain. The removal of so refined and cultivated a family as Dr. Logan's will be felt by the community, and we regret to give them up. In this change Talladega makes a valuable contribution to the society of Atlanta.—*Talladega (Ala.) Reporter.*

HATS.—The completion of the Georgia Western Railroad is imperative, if, for no other reason, than to open a new route for Holbrook's million of customers to come to him direct for their supplies. For he is known throughout the land as the "Prince of Hatters." His tiles are all the rage. Mr. Holbrook is now opening out one of the largest and finest stocks of spring goods he has ever brought here. Among his styles are the "silk" and "nobby" hats. The ladies are not forgotten. All the latest styles of ladies hats and varieties of millinery goods.

ANOTHER tender bud has been nipped by the icy-breath of the great destroyer. Little Annie Jane Bell, daughter of James L. Bell, conductor on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, died on the 13th instant, from measles and pneumonia, about the age of two years and a half. Intelligent above her years, she was the charm and life of the little circle—the angel of the household.

"Lay aside her little playthings,
Wet with mother's pearly tears,
* * * Kiss the curly tresses
Cut from her bright golden hair;
Do the angels kiss the darling
In the realm so bright and fair?"

MUSIC.—The musical talent in Atlanta now is unsurpassed. The organization of the Beethoven Society has exerted a beneficial effect in stimulating, encouraging and developing the interest in the subject. The Mozart was formed and now both are in a high state of prosperity.

The Gate City Brass Band is one of our most popular institutions. It is composed of enterprising and talented windy-viduals.

Not long since an orchestra company was formed of the cream of musical talent in this city. All are working together harmoniously, with a common desire to advance the standard of vocal and instrumental culture in our midst.

While speaking of this subject we would remark that Atlanta is now a fine field for a good professor of music—one of vim and sterling character.

FIRES.—In 1872 there were 46 fires and 14 false alarms in Atlanta. September was 1 (false) and October 11. The loss was $73,400, on which there was an insurance of $41,850. According to months it stood:

	Loss.	Insurance.	Excess.
January	$ 3,950	2,250	1,700
February	4 0	000	400
March	500	000	500
April	4,250	1,150	3,100
May	2,350	1,850	500
June	6,950	6,950	000
July	9,850	8,950	900
August	000	000	000
September	000	000	000
October	16,700	7,500	9,200
November	27,200	12,200	15,000
December	250	000	250

BILL ARP.—The famed Charles H. Smith, of our sister city Rome, is getting ready for the press a new edition of Bill Arp, which will create a sensation in the field of mirthful literature. He makes a capital hit on American inventors. In his description of William at the Viena Exposition, exhibiting his patent back-action superheated hydrogen gas breech-loader; to the crowned heads of Europe; addressing Bismarck as old hoss, and asking Kaiser William for a chaw of tobacco, etc.; his presentation of a letter of credit to Baron Rothschild, would throw a jackass into hysterics; he enters the bank of the Baron, and asks if the man is in what owns the place; slaps the old fellow on the back and asks him how he comes on, and how he stands on the hoop pole question, etc.; he describes the Baron as a gay old cuss dressed in style, with calico eyebrows and lead teeth. This new book will meet with a ready and immense sale.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

(DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.)

9 Chattahoochee	34	15 Cherokee	11
10 Macon	[illegible]	16 Augusta	12
11 Flint	19	17 Middle	3
12 Tallapoosa	11	18 Ocmulgee	13
13 Atlanta	[illegible]	19 Eastern	6
14 Rome	27	20 Brunswick	7

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, March 15, 1873.*

MACON CIRCUIT.

No 1. Argument concluded.

A. & Daniel F. Gunn vs Wm. H. Calhoun. Equity, from Houston. Argued. Warren & Grice, Lanier & Anderson, for plaintiff in error. S. Hall, Duncan & Miller, contra.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Anderson the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday morning next.

Life Association of America.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Atlanta Department Life Association of America, held at the office of the Company March 11th, the following officers and Directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS.

T L Langston, President; C L Redwine, Vice President; J H Morgan, Secretary; Gen. L J Gartrell, Attorney; Wm G Drake, Medical Examiner.

DIRECTORS.

W A Moore, T M Harvey, R H Inman, J B Pemberton, T L Langston, A Leyden, James M Goldsmith, J M Burroughs, James Ormond, J F Knox, James [illegible] Wylie, C L Redwine, James R Wylie.

An Application for an Injunction

was heard by his Honor Judge Hopkins yesterday morning at Chambers. The parties to the case were certain judgment creditors represented by J. [illegible], Finley, Esq., and Mr. J. Horwich. The judgments had been levied upon property of Mr. Horwich, [illegible] After the hearing of both parties Judge Hopkins, for certain equitable reasons set forth in the application, granted the injunction, and stopped the sale as prayed for.

Justice's Court, 1224th District.

The case of the State vs. Hatton [illegible], for the offense of bastardy, came before this court yesterday afternoon. The warrant, under which the defendant was arrested, was sued out before Justice Hammond, by Elizabeth Harris. At the request of the prisoner the case was removed to Justice Monday's Court, and there, after some little legal sparring, it was settled by the prosecution withdrawing the warrant and paying costs.

Notary Public's Court—1224th District.

Two of our citizens had a row yesterday afternoon and as a result thereof a warrant for assault and battery, has been take out in this court. The case will be tried next Monday morning. We have been requested to withhold the facts and names of the parties.

Station House Report.

There was one State and one city arrest made by our police yesterday. The State arrest was of one George Devine, colored. He was arrested at the instance of James E. Pankey, of Coweta county. This gentleman charges George with having stolen from him, on the 15th day of August, 1871, four plugs of tobacco, of the value of one dollar.

Before the prisoner could be taken away from Atlanta, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Cowart, which is to be heard next Monday afternoon at four o'clock. The writ was served upon Lieutenant Johnson, who will produce the prisoner in Court at that time

WE would call especial attention to the notice in another column of the appointment of Maj. J. Gadsden King and J C Campbell as State agents for the Cotton States Life Insurance Company. This company is strictly a home institution—originated, nurtured and brought to its present unquestioned position amongst life insurance companies in Georgia by Southern men and Southern energy and determination, who propose to employ its surplus in building up the waste places of our much oppressed but still dear South. Fifteen million dollars are annually paid by our people to Northern and Eastern life insurance companies, much of which has gone towards building up the palaces occupied and owned by these companies in New York and Hartford, Connecticut. Why should we not profit by the lessons taught us by these shrewd and long-headed people, and keep our money at home, particularly where the security offered us is as good, and when we know personally all or almost all of the men to whose keeping we are intrusting it. Men of Georgia, think what you are doing when you publish to the world that you would trust the Northern man in preference to your own brothers with your most sacred interests, i. e.: the care of your wife and children after you have been taken from them.

Before leaving this subject, one word as to the agents spoken of above. They are both gentlemen of large experience in this business, besides they are not from abroad, but of us, a part of ourselves, no new men who are here to-day, and no one knows where to-morrow; native born Southerners, who have as deep and as abiding an interest in the prosperity of the South as any of us. Reared in the South, and bringing up their families amongst us. So giving us the guarantee that they would in no wise recommend to us any class of insurance or make us any promises, the forfeiture of which could, in after years, bring the blush of shame upon the cheek of those they hold dearest upon earth. To such agents we wish God speed and believe that our people, the people of Georgia, will demonstrate by their actions, that they fully indorse our good wishes.

St. Patrick's Day.

"Tho' distant from our native shore,
And bound by fortune's stern decree,
To tread our native soil no more,
Still, Erin, we must think on thee.
Is there a heart of Irish mould
That does not own the magic sway,
That prompts the gen'rous patriot's soul
To celebrate our Patrick's Day?"

To-morrow the genial and generous heart of Ireland will be stirred to its inmost depths, and its every pulse beat its exultant and joyous note. From the sun's first faint, but rosy, tintings, at early morning, to its glorious crimsoning of the clouds, at the vesper hour, benisons will everywhere be heard and ascend to heaven. Light footsteps will stray through Emerald carpeted fields, and through bosky glens, hunting the triple-leafed shamrock, ere the night dew is chased; therefrom, to be worn near the heart of the young and the old as they wend their way to the village church, where poor "Soggarth Aroon" leads them in their devotions to their Redeemer and their saint.

Our Irish friends in Atlanta will think of the "old land that bore them." To-morrow they will be carried back in fond yearnings to childhood days and boyish sports: to the endeared places where the sunniest hours of life were enjoyed: to the endeared resorts where they gathered wild flowers in the early spring time. They will fondly think of Innisfail, the land of bard, and harpist, of sage, statesman, poet, patriot, and martyr. Far away from Ireland's green bosom, he will hail her, and proclaim that there is no land so fair, no spot of earth to be compared to her, no island rising out of the wave so beautiful as she is.

May Ireland yet be resuscitated—may new life be imparted to her, causing her yet to attain the rank among the nations of the earth, "great, glorious and free."

That St. Patrick was a good and holy missionary, few will gainsay. That he planted the seeds of Christianity in Ireland, and laid the foundations of schools and colleges which attracted the attention and wonder of the people of other lands in those early days there is abundant proof. It is proper that our Irish fellow-citizens should love, venerate and celebrate the day.

The Hibernians will celebrate the day by a grand procession and an address by Judge Lochrane. We trust the elements may not combine to mar its enjoyment. What their own James Orr wished for them, we wish for them too:

"May plenty bloom in every field
Which gentle breezes softly fan,
And cheerful smiles serenely gild
The home of every Irishman."

TOUCH-HEALING.

The Wonders and Mysteries of Animal Magnetism.

Reported Cures by a Touch of the Hand Under Spiritualism.

The Phenomena of Spiritual Photographs.

For a month or two we have been hearing of some remarkable cures of sick folks said to have been effected by a certain spiritualistic physician, Doctor Cleveland, by the simple touch of the hand.

We sent a CONSTITUTION reporter over to call upon Dr. Cleveland, the performer of these extraordinary cures, to ascertain their philosophy and method.

Dr. Cleveland is a polite, pleasant, slender gentleman of 45, of unpretentious manners and straightforward directness in conversation. He has dark eyes and reddish hair, is slightly bald, and has a Northern accent. He is from New York. He claims that he has been healing by touch for twelve or thirteen years. He was before that a regular practicing physician. He became a Spiritualist and a medium, and was informed, he says, by the spirits that he could be developed as a

HEALING MEDIUM

to do wonderful things in curing human ills. He was three years developing, as a medium, his healing power. The process by which he was developed, was a [illegible] consisting of a gradual spiritual magnetism of his whole system by inches. It felt as if

A SPIRITUAL BATTERY

was applied to each square inch of flesh in his body, puncturing, as if with needles, the flesh, which quivered under the operation. In this way his system was fitted for the transmission of the magnetism.

Reporter—What is the nature of your power, Doctor, and how does it work?

Dr. C.—I transmit vital power or magnetism to the parts affected by the laying of the hand first, and then distributing it throughout the whole system. Any sensitive person can feel the effects of the magnetism at the extremities without the touch of the hand as hundreds will testify if called upon.

Reporter—What is the [illegible] of your [illegible] with spiritualism?

Dr. C.—I am developed as a healing medium. I get my powers from the spirit world. I feel the battery on my head. At times my hands are all on fire [illegible] him in Good Templars' Hall in this city.

Reporter—State some of the cures you have effected elsewhere; that you consider most remarkable.

Dr. C.—I have restored to sight those that were blind, in a few instances, in one treatment; have caused the deaf to hear and the lame to walk; have cured epilepsy, paralysis, [illegible], inflammation of the brain and lungs, neuralgia, asthma, heart disease, rheumatism and liver and kidney complaints; have had wonderful success in female complaints, as hundreds of ladies will testify.

Reporter—Have you effected any cures in Atlanta, and if so, what are they?

Dr. C.—A man in this city had laid in bed five days with [illegible] could not move his limbs during the time. In thirty minutes [illegible] He is about his business. A little girl had chills and fever [illegible] after treatment of five minutes she was cured, and could walk around the room. She is at the house of [illegible]. A lady, an old resident of Atlanta, has been sick twenty-three years and had twenty-nine doctors. She is under my treatment. She has better health now than any time during the twenty-three years. [illegible] A lady was cured in one treatment of a pain in the back of the neck, of sixteen years standing. She can be referred to. Others have been cured of neuralgia and rheumatism in from one to six treatments.

Reporter—Be kind enough to state the theory and your experience of spiritual photographs.

Dr. C.—I have in my possession a dozen or more spirit pictures, among them three that were taken—one of them I recognize as the spirit of my departed wife. All that knew her and have seen it admit that it has a striking resemblance. The most of those that I have were recognized at the time they were taken. Those desiring to get the likeness of these departed friends can do so by sending to Mr. Willis, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, or Mr. Mumler, of Boston, Massachusetts. Any artist in this city can make a thousand dollars if they can detect any trick, fraud or collusion in the taking of these pictures, and he, himself, [illegible] the Medium simply laying his hands on the camera while the picture is being taken.

(The pictures in Dr. Cleveland's possession represent the ordinary photographs of individuals with clearly defined but shadowy figures of other persons behind them in different attitudes. In some cases the hands and part of the arm of the shadowy picture rest on the shoulder of the individual.)

Reporter—How is the spirit picture taken?

There must be a medium present who puts his hand on the camera. It is through him that the spirit is photographed.

The Doctor gave many other particulars which our reporter was compelled to omit. Doctor Cleveland has rooms at Mr. Corra's boarding house in Judge Pittman's new building, by the depot, and will be here a month or two yet to display his strange powers.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHS MADE IN ATLANTA.

"Ye Local" visited the art gallery of Mr. C. W. Dill yesterday for information concerning Spirit Photographs. Mr. Dill informed us that he could and had taken them in his gallery in this city. We will not state how he did it, but no disembodied spirit or supernatural agency was employed. The existence of these pictures is a fact known to many. Mr. Dill could claim that he had assistance of a spirit, to help him, and who could prove that he did not. One by one these pretended miracles are stripped of their mystery, and shown to be the work of pretenders and humbugs.

COL. G. W. ADAIR will sell on the first Tuesday in May the property belonging to the Bradley estate at administrator's sale.

MEMBERS of the Cold Water Temples of the City are invited to attend the funeral of a member of Wenona Temple. Members will meet at Good Templar Hall at two o'clock.

AT the last accounts, late yesterday afternoon, both the wounded men, Messrs. Doyal and Kendrick, were doing well. We were gratified to learn that their friends have now good reasons to entertain hopes of their early recovery.

GEORGIA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the committee of arrangements, last evening, the following sub committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens to assist in defraying the expenses of an entertainment to be given to the Georgia Medical Association.

Dr W G Owen, Dr C A Simpson,
Dr Jas B Baird, Dr W H Coe,
Dr E L Connally.

PERSONAL.—We were glad to notice the presence in our City yesterday of Albert H. Cox, Esq., the distinguished Solicitor of the Tallapoosa Circuit. Mr. Cox reports everything in his part of the country, including himself, as flourishing. He is at present going for the law breakers, down his way with a vim, having convicted eleven out of thirteen cases last week.

MESSRS. DE SAULLES & CO.—Mr. de Saulles, of this excellent house, has just returned from the Northern markets, and our readers may be assured that there is a full supply of all articles kept in a first class dry goods establishment. In dress goods, laces, embroideries, ladies' scarfs, collars, etc., etc., there is every imaginable quality and pattern demanded by fashion and caprice. The excellence, beauty and finish of their goods invite the examination of all.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.—The inmates of THE CONSTITUTION office were agreeably surprised yesterday afternoon by a visit from a committee of the "Rose-Bud Union of the First Baptist Church." The names of these little ladies were Miss Anna Belle Pope, Miss Eva Prather, Miss Emmie Prather, Miss Lizzie Norris and Miss Westmoreland. A more charming little committee we have never had the pleasure of entertaining.

Their mission, as explained by little Emmie Prather was to thank the CONSTITUTION for its notice of their supper on Friday night and of their lunch yesterday. They also asked us to announce to the public that the little rose-buds will have a strawberry festival next Tuesday night, at which time the guests who may come to see them will have a chance of finding out how the nice cake given them by Mrs E W Warren, tastes. We gladly make this announcement, and hope that the coming entertainment may be all the little ladies desire.

A NEW CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—We are pleased to learn that our Christian friends are contemplating, in fact, almost ready to start the building of a second Christian Church in this city. A lot of land has been most generously given to them by one of their number, and the future of the new church looks almost brighter than could be expected. Let our citizens come forward with their usual generosity and put their shoulders to the wheel in this best of all earthly works, and at no very distant day our city will be blessed by the presence of yet another Asylum for the helpless and repentant among us.

At present we are glad to say that the prospect of the new church is most promising, and work will be soon commenced upon the building.

It will be under the pastoral charge of Elder F. P. Perdue, a man well known in our community for his piety and high moral standing. We congratulate the new church upon their selection of a pastor, for a better choice could not have been made. Mr. Perdue will give to his charge that care and advice which, if followed, will be sure to lead to a glorious future.

Local and Business Notices.

BOARDING HOUSE for rent. Good location. Apply to A. K. SEAGO.
mch16-1t

GO SEE the New Premium Agency. Office over No. 38 Whitehall street. A BENEVOLENT ENTERPRISE. Always pays those investing, and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Only One Dollar investments is received, which pays from $1 25 to $18 00. Premiums received at once. Office hours from 8 to 9 P. M.
mar14—d1w

800 lbs. Choice Vension Hams. Also, Pickled Tongues and Spiced Pigs Feet just received and for sale by McMillan & Snow, Marietta street. mar14—d3t

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING.—100 pieces English Tapestry, elegant new designs. Also, 3-plys, Extra Ingrains, Mattings, Floor Oil Cloth all widths. A superb stock just arrived.
S. S. KENDRICK & SONS,
Marietta street,
mar11—dif Atlanta, Ga.

SAVANNAH OYSTERS.—I am daily receiving the above Oysters, from Mr. Bellisario's Beds, at Thunderbolt, and offer them for sale at 50c per quart, or $1 75 per gallon, in bulk.
mar2-d1mo L. COOK.

"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES"—Those nice fresh Shad at T. L. WELLS'.
feb11—dtf

OH SHAD! Shad, oh! Received every day by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

GRAND RUSH on Whitehall street to T. L. Wells' to buy nice, fresh Shad!
feb11—dtf

SHAD! Shad!! Shad!!! received daily by
feb11—dtf T. L. WELLS.

The Great Clothing House of [illegible] & Bro., 35 Whitehall st.,
The Largest Establishment,
The Largest Stock,
The most Extensive Variety,
The very Lowest Prices.
dec26—dtf

CHICKERING PIANOS.

The Best and Cheapest Piano Manufactured!

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

$425, $475, $500, $525, $600, &c.

SOLD ON EASY TERMS, BY

GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.,

68 Whitehall Street - - - - - Atlanta, Georgia.

Cheap Pianos from $265 to $400.

mar16—dif-sun&thurs

ESTEY ORGANS,

$60, $80, $100, $125, &c.

Sheet Music,

LARGEST CATALOGUES IN THE SOUTH.

SMALL INSTRUMENTS,

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM EUROPE.

PIANOS,

At all Prices and of all Makes—$265, $290, $300, &c.

Send for Catalogues, Price Lists and specimen copy of "GEORGIA MUSICAL ECLECTIC," (only $1 per annum) to
GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.,
68 Whitehall Street.
mar16—d-f-sun-tues&fri

GROCERS & FRUITERS, ATTENTION!

Close Buying, Prompt Paying, Cash Men,

ATTENTION!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT TWO CAR LOADS OF

FOREIGN GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

With instructions to offer at such prices as will insure immediate sales.

10 barrels choice Pine Apples—$2 50 to $3 per dozen.
25 barrels choice Havana Oranges—$10 00 per barrel.
15,000 Cocoa Nuts at $5 00 per hundred.
59 boxes choice Messina Oranges—$5 00 to $6 00 per box.
25 boxes choice Messina Lemons—$6 50 to $7 50 per box.
50 half boxes choice new layer Raisans—$1 75 each.
50 quarter boxes choice new layer Raisans—$1 00 each.
100 drums (8 lbs.) new Figs—$1 25 each.
25 boxes (25 lbs.) new Dates—10 cents per pound.

I HAVE ALSO IN STORE:

1,500 bushels choice Tennessee Ground Peas—$1 25 per bushel.
100 barrels choice Apples—$5 50 to $6 50.
100 barrels Early Rose, Goodrich and Pink-Eye Potatoes (Eastern) $5 to $5 50 per bbl.
Morton's celebrated London Biscuits in half barrels (about 30 lbs.) 15 cents per lb.

No Charge for Packages.

W. F. STOKES,
mar16—d3t 2 Granite Block, Broad Street,

1873. WILLIAM RICH & CO., 1873.

15 Decatur Street, Opposite H. I. Kimball House,

JOBBERS OF

Notions, Fancy Goods, Millinery and White Goods,

Have now on sale the HANDSOMEST STOCK FOR SPRING TRADE ever offered in Atlanta.

NOVELTIES OPENING DAILY.

With LARGELY INCREASED FACILITIES we are enabled to extend SUPERIOR inducements, particularly to CASH BUYERS.
MERCHANTS visiting the city should SEE AND PRICE OUR GOODS before purchasing.
WILLIAM RICH & CO.
Catalogues on application. mar16—d&wfw

FILLEY'S FAMOUS

ARE MADE SOLELY BY THE

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

Are doing more and BETTER COOKING, Doing it Quicker and Cheaper, Than any Stove of the same cost.

ARE ALWAYS LOW-PRICED, RELIABLE, And Operate Perfectly.

Will do your COOKING CHEAP AND EASY, QUICK AND CLEAN.

ALWAYS WARRANTED,

AND SOLD BY

L. B. LANGFORD,
mar16—deod&wfm Atlanta, Georgia.

PEEL & SON.

From and after date, the Confectionery and Bakery business conducted by me, on Marietta street, will be carried on by the new firm of PEEL & SON.

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY.

ON next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock we will sell that eight room Brick House and lot on Marietta street, opposite the Capitol, and now occupied by United States Revenue officers—lot 50x130 feet to an alley—after which we will take the Street cars and go to junction of Oak and Ivy streets where we will sell Two Fine Residences and Lots, one occupied by J. C. Alexander with five rooms—the lately occupied by Wm. Goodnow, with seven rooms and large lot. This is all desirable property. Terms: 1 3 cash; balance 6, 12 and 18 months—10 per cent. interest on notes.
WALLACE & FOWLER,
mar16-d3t Real Estate Agents.

SPRING STOCKS!

J. M. HOLBROOK has in store, and is daily receiving, his Spring Stock of Hats for Gents' and Ladies wear and Millinery Goods of all kinds. Dealers will find all styles of

HATS

including the latest styles SILK and "Nobby" Hats, and all the latest styles of Ladies Hats at prices which

FOR

cheapness cannot be excelled. Holbrook offers unsurpassed inducements to country dealers, who can obtain their supplies for

THE MILLION,

at his Emporium. Ladies hats, in all the fashionable styles, can be had of him. The stock of Millinery goods is large and complete. Bargains can be had in them, at JOHN M. HOLBROOK'S,
43 Whitehall street,
mar16—d1w Atlanta, Ga.

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOMS

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITS, Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all parts of the country.
JOHN T. GRANT, President.
PERINO BROWN, Cashier. jan5—dtf

SPECIAL.

ELLIOT & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS,

756 BROADWAY, Corner 8th Street, NEW YORK

ARE EXHIBITING AT

Room No. 13, Kimball House.

A Handsome Line of Samples, consisting of

ENGLISH VENETIAN and other varieties of SPRING OVERCOATINGS,
ENGLISH NEW STYLE PLAID COATINGS (entirely new and very stylish,)
ENGLISH NEW STYLE FIGURED, GRECIAN and DIAGONAL COATINGS,
WEST OF ENGLAND and FRENCH PLAIN-CLOTHS in all shades, (very beautiful)
FRENCH CREPE COATINGS in handsome shades,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CASSIMERES for Pantaloons,
ENGLISH and FRENCH BLACK DOESKINS,
ENGLISH and FRENCH SUITINGS (in Stylish Designs and Colorings,)
ENGLISH and FRENCH VESTINGS in Fancy Marseilles, and
STRIPED and PLAIN WHITE BASKET DUCKS,

In all comprising over

FIVE HUNDRED DIFFERENT SAMPLES OF FINE FOREIGN GOODS.

MR. RALPH P. ELLIOT is taking orders and measures for Clothes in the

NEW SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST FOREIGN GOODS,

With BEST QUALITY OF TRIMMINGS,

ARE ONLY USED, COMBINED WITH

SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP,

AND AT

MODERATE PRICES.

mar15-d3t

EMORY SPEER, Lawyer, Athens, Georgia.—As Solicitor General, will attend the Courts of Clarke, Jackson, Walton, Gwinnett, Hall, Banks, Franklin, Habersham, White, Rabun, and give attention to collections and other claims.
mar16—d1y

Bananas, Apples, Oranges and Coccoanuts

IN abundance, nice and fresh, having just arrived. Bananas $3a5 per bunch; Apples $5a6 50 per bbl. Choice Northern Cocoanuts, $5 50 per 100 for half husked; $6 50a7 for choice whole husked Bananas. Warranted to be the best ever brought here.

In addition to these, a Full Line of Dried Figs, Raisins, Oysters, Dates, Prunes, in boxes, Oranges and Lemons, in quantities to suit all. Also, Choice Eastern Seed Potatoes, such as Early Rose, Goodrich, Pink Eye, Chili Red, Jackson White, etc. All of which I propose to sell to merchants of good standing at as low figures as they could reasonably expect.
HUGH SIMPSON,
mar15-d3t 23 Decatur Street.

D. C. SEYMOUR, of Ga. W. H. POPE, of Tenn.

D. C. SEYMOUR & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

AND

Dealers in all Kinds of Produce,

No. 83 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Orders and Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly. mar14 dtf

THE

H. I. KIMBALL HOUSE.

ATLANTA, GA., March 15, 1873.

Board, per Day, - - - -	$4 00
Board, per Day, 3d Floor - -	3 50
Board, per Day, 4th Floor - -	3 00
Board, per Day, above 4th Floor -	2 50

Top Floors elegantly furnished—same as the floors below.
No charge on Baggage carried to or from the House. Baggage checked in the House to all important Points.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT on First Floors to Commercial Travelers.
I have graded my floors as above to suit Country Merchants and the Traveling Public generally.
By the first of April I will have my new Boilers in and will run the Elevator from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M., making the top floors as accessible as the first.
Neither trouble nor expense shall be spared to make the Table EQUAL the Best Hotel in the South.
W. M. NICHOLLS,
mar14-d1mo(inside) Proprietor.

THE "GENUINE"

"COAL CREEK COAL!"

J. M. BORN, Jr. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No. 2 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts.,

Opposite O H Jones, Esq., and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal. The new office and yard on the last named streets, we have found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our pleasant and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them.
Call at either office, and we will sell you

GOOD COALS

At FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufacturing.
jan5—d6m

Notice to Retail Druggists.

HEARD, CRAIG & CO., REDWINE & FOX, HOWARD & POPE, will supply Retail Druggists with

Jackson's Magic Balsam.

mar5—d1m

A Mental Workshop.

NORCROSS HIGH SCHOOL.

Second Quarter begins March 17th, 1873. One Hundred and Fifteen Students now attending. A CORPS OF SIX TEACHERS. TUITION: $1 50 to $5 00 per month.
JAS. E. [illegible],
mar 11—d&wtw Principal.

INKS. SOUTHWARK CO.'s English Writing Ink writes Black and never fades. Sole Agents for the United States SCHENCK TAG CO., 35 Beekman Street, New York. mar 7-d3f

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1873.

M. N. ROGERS & Co.,

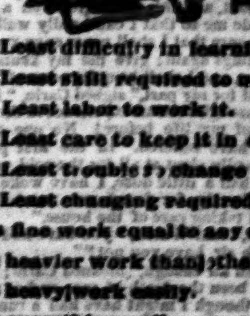
Manufacturers and Jobbers OF

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing,

444 and 446 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE OFFER TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE this season, a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, on liberal terms, and at prices guaranteed as low as any house in the trade furnishing equal grades of goods.
Our Stock is manufactured EXCLUSIVELY for the Southern States. Southern Dealers are more certain to find the style of our Goods, and a line of Sizes, better adapted to their wants than is possible in a stock of Clothing manufactured for a Northern or Western trade.
MR. W. T. BURGE, formerly Marshall & Burge, Charleston, S. C., has connected himself with our House.
ORDERS SOLICITED. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples sent on application.
feb6-d3mos M. N. ROGERS & CO.

"DOMESTIC."



BEST. WHY?

Least difficulty in learning it.
Least skill required to use it.
Least labor to work it.
Least care to keep it in order.
Least trouble to change it.
Least changing required.
Does fine work equal to any other.
Does heavier work than others.
Does heavy work easily.
Does everything well.
Does nothing ill or grudgingly.
Gives satisfaction.
Exceeds expectation.
Justifies the praise it, everywhere receives.
Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson Machines we have taken in exchange at a bargain, for sale VERY CHEAP.
Agents wanted.
Domestic Sewing Machine Company,
No. 4 DeGive's Opera House,
jan27-dtf Atlanta, Georgia.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will hereafter devote my time more particularly to the sale of [illegible]

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my [illegible]

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best manner.
Very respectfully,
CHAS. [illegible]
Corner Alabama and [illegible] streets, under DeGive's Opera House.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

FAITH'S TRIUMPH.

At peace with all the world and God,
Tho' bowed beneath the chast'ning rod,
My bruised spirit sings for joy,
Its song of love, without alloy.

At peace with all the world and God,
Tho' dear ones sleep beneath the sod,
My [illegible], with [illegible] clad,
[illegible] hands, and yet is glad.

At peace with all the world and God,
Though thorny ways my feet have trod,
My bleeding heart beats lovingly,
And clings to Christ more trustingly.

At peace with all the world, at rest,
My head [illegible] on His breast;
His arms [illegible], circling me,
His [illegible] all my spirit free.

At peace with all the world, at last,
Beyond the clouds faith's anchor's cast
Within the vale of heavenly love;
My home is there—with Christ above.

At peace with all the world, at peace,
My spirit sighs for its release;
Yet still my happy soul doth say,
Thy will, not mine, be done alway.

At peace with all the world, I wait
The opening of the pearl-clad gate;
The spirit half unfolds his wings,
The soul its song of triumph sings.

At peace with all the world, how sweet
To lay submissive at His feet;
To [illegible] His hand clasp closer mine,
His tender eyes shed love divine.

At peace with all the world, dear Christ,
Thy power disperses clouds and mist;
Glad heart of mine, be calm, be still,
Rest thee securely, 'tis His will.

"Contentment is Great Gain."

"Good morning, my dear friend," said Carlo, the Italian greyhound, to old Watch, the veteran guardian of the yard, as they met close by the kennel of the latter at sunrise of a bright autumn day.

"Good morning, Mr. Carlo," replied Watch, "I hope I see you well."

"No," said Carlo, giving his tail a droop as he spoke; "I can't say that you do. I hardly know what is the matter with me, but I seldom feel right; I fancy that my way of living is not suited to keep a dog like me in good health, and feel sometimes as if the trials of even a common street cur were nothing to mine."

"Why, sir," said Watch, rather gruffly; "I should have thought that your way of living would be the very one to ensure your health and comfort; how different from mine, which is hard if you like!"

Carlo was far too polite a dog to contradict flatly, or he would have said, with more candor than politeness, "No, it is not!" As it was, he merely said, with a slight curve of his graceful neck, "I should think, if you will excuse my differing from you, that such a life as you lead would be really delightful; you have a large roomy kennel all to yourself, you have plenty of fresh air, and above all you have a lively prospect, for you see the carriages and horses that come in and out of the yard. Then, too, my dear friend, you are a person of great importance. Such is the confidence placed in you, that the care of the whole house really falls upon you at night. You are much respected as a useful member of society, while I am only styled, 'My Lady's dog,' and lead a sad life of uselessness."

"I am very sure you need not envy me my position as a yard-dog," returned Watch gravely. "You do not know what hardships attend the life you deem so charming; you have, no doubt, never known what it is to be kept awake from over care, and so cold that you dream you are frozen, and wake up in the middle of the night with your tail so stiff that you can't wag it. Now, I dare say, Mr. Carlo, that you sleep in comfort after a good supper, and you feel that you may rest safely till morning; you are never kicked and called a 'savage cur,' if you take the cook's friends for beggars, and give them a bark by way of warning. No, no, Mr. Carlo; say what you will, but you have by far the best time of it, and I would change with you in a minute, if I only had the chance."

"Let's try the experiment of the change," barked Carlo; "for my part I shall be glad to come and live in your nice kennel, instead of having to follow my mistress about like a lap-dog; and if you, on your side, are willing to fill my post for a while, I am sure you are welcome to all the privileges of which you think so much, but which I have learned to despise."

So it was agreed between the two discontented dogs to try each other's duties and pleasures for a while; and they set a time to meet again, after a week of new duties, for the interchange of views upon the subject.

Without stopping to follow our dog friends into the history of their daily service, let us pass over the week of trial, and allow the dogs to speak for themselves, when they met once more at sunrise as before, close by what had been for a few sad days Carlo's kennel.

We must say, however, that the looks of both Watch and Carlo were greatly altered and certainly neither had any cause for vanity in the change.

Watch looked very fat, sleepy, and lazy, all the former loveliness had died out of his eyes, and his "good morning" was broken by a prolonged yawn; while Carlo crept shivering from the kennel, his tail between his legs, and his ribs showing through the skin once so sleek and well filled. The friends eyed each other for a moment before making a remark; then Carlo said:

"My dear Watch, another day and night of this would have killed me. How thankful I am to see you again, I never felt so ill in my life!"

"I am quite sure you do not feel worse than I do," replied Watch, yawning again; "I would not live in that house another week, if I could have a leg of mutton a day."

"Then you have not enjoyed yourself so much as you hoped for?" said Carlo, trying to smile, but feeling quite miserable.

"Well," added Watch, "to look at you, I should think I had enjoyed myself about as much as you have enjoyed yourself; and that may not be saying a great deal. The truth is that first I was nearly dead from over-feeding, and then I became so cross with having no carriages and beggars to bark at, that one day I snapped at my mistress, who rang the bell directly, and ordered the footman to flog me. She would never let me go out to walk by myself, and when I went for a turn with her, I had to trudge behind her without daring so much as to have a word with any other dog I met. I believe she would have put a chain to my collar, and have led me, had I not been such a big fellow that she was afraid. But just see how fat and heavy I have grown! You know I had been used to plenty of running about, and this new life, even a week, has made me so that I can hardly walk. You may be sure that I shall never envy you your good things again; give me my kennel and my bone, and I shall be quite content."

"And for my part," sighed Carlo, "I never went through such an experience in the whole course of my life before! No one can tell how I have suffered. In the first place, I have hardly slept at all for the cold, or when I have had a little doze, I have woke up almost directly, for fear I was not doing my duty in taking care of the house."

"Still," said Watch, "you have had plenty of fresh air, have you not?"

"Fresh air enough," moaned Carlo; "it has nearly been the death of me; and as for exercise, though I might have had a run round the yard whenever I wanted during the day time, I felt too weak to attempt it. You see I was not able at first to eat the rough, coarse food that the coachman brought me; and when at last I was nearly starved, and managed to eat a little, it made me ill. I had certainly no idea when I saw you here, living so comfortably, that there could be such trials and troubles in anybody's lot as have fallen to my share. Do you know, Watch, I am beginning to think that perhaps our places and duties are suited to our strength, and that a life fitted to one might not be so well for another."

"Yes," cried Watch, with more life than he had yet shown; "we have learned one lesson at least, by what we have suffered, and that contentment with our own lot. We shall not not now feel so disposed to envy the pleasures and comforts of others, but shall remember that they, too, probably, have troubles which we know nothing about."

"You are quite right, my dear friend," said Carlo; "let us, for the future, not grumble, but strive, each in his own simply way, to do his duty, accepting with patience the troubles and trials of his lot, and living thus in the enjoyment of a clear conscience and of an honest purpose."

With these words the dogs parted. Watch came back to his kennel, wondering how he could ever have despised it, while Carlo turned his willing steps to the house, sighing for the warmth and care which he had lately lost; but both had learned the lesson which we should learn also, namely, that Contentment is Great Gain.

☞ One of the prettiest young girls in the Inauguration ball was a Japanese, with Mr. Mori, an olive-skinned damsel with soft black eyes, long lashes, gold pins in her black hair, and an indescribable national costume, which looked more like an embroidered bag than anything else.

Milk the Standard Food.

Dr. Prout, an able chemist and physiologist, makes milk the standard of all food for nutrition. It has in its curd, elements that form really brain, nerve, bone and muscle. In its sugar and butter are found hydro-carbons that burn readily in the system and easily support animal heat through respiration. It also contains about 87 1-2 per cent. of pure water, which is quite as useful as food, and pure air for breathing purposes. In limestone districts it is often injurious to health to drink hard, or limestone water, however clear and cold, from lime to rock; but a cow drinking such water yields soft, pure water in her milk, because these injurious earthy salts escape from her system by the kidneys, and not by the udders. Milk a little sour, or as butter-milk, is often in the best form to drink for health. Sugar in milk turns to lactic acid, which is a little milder than vinegar obtained from the pure juice of the grape, or apple. Curds or cream eaten with or without sugar, have a greater value as nutriment than is generally believed. It is doubtful whether the usefulness of the cow in her best condition is as well understood now as it was by Abraham and Lot. Milk is a wonderful arrangement to take indefinite gallons of healthy blood from the cow and transfer it at once into the veins of men, women and children, with very small labor on the part of man or the cow. Some cows give from fifteen to twenty quarts of milk a day that comes directly from the blood. Here is a wonderful machine for the production of available blood in quantity. The young of all the mammalia, whether colts, calves, lambs or children, grow rapidly and in vigorous health on a plenty of maternal milk. It is nature's plan of grafting the mature strength and life of one generation into the system of a new and a younger generation, that vital powers and functions may go on unimpaired apparently, forever. Food that build up the bones, muscles, nerves, and all internal organs of childhood and youth, so perfectly and so naturally, should be cultivated and provided with the greatest care and attention. Milk is liquified flesh and bone in a seminal state; and the learned Dr. Prout was wise in making it the standard of human food.

Does Advertising Pay?

There is no instance on record of a well sustained system of judicious advertising failing of success.

"My success is owing to my liberality in advertising."—*Bonner.*

"Advertising has furnished me with a competence."—*Amos Lawrence.*

"I advertised my productions and made money."—*Nicholas Longworth.*

"Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth."—*Stephen Girard.*

"He who invests one dollar in business should invest one dollar in advertising that business."—*A. T. Stewart.*

"Without the aid of advertising I could have done nothing in my speculations. I have the most complete faith in printer's ink Advertising is the royal road to business."—*Barnum.*

☞ Grace Greenwood is preparing to build upon her land at Miniton, Colorado. Her property is near the famous Soda Springs.

Reading Notices.

SORE Throat, Cough, Cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious and pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of this disease, and give almost instant relief.
mar11—d3t-tues-thurs-sat

THE Gales of Araby are not spicier than the aroma which the fragrant Sozodont imparts to the breath. Nor is the heart of the ivory nut whiter than the teeth that are cleaned daily with that matchless fluid.
mar11—d1w&w1t

To have elegant light Biscuits, Rolls, Buckwheat Cakes, Fruit Dumplings, etc., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your Grocer for it. It is a pure Baking Powder.
mar11—deod1w

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT is prepared by a physician of twenty-five years practice and is a compound of rare excellence.
mar11—d1w&w1t.

THE effect of Simmons' Regulator on the stomach, liver and kidneys is prompt and effectual.
mar11—deod1w&w1t

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, New York.
oct3—d1y

SHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.

feb26— dec25—deod1y

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.
[illegible]

HENRY JACKSON, Supreme Court Reporter. — MARSHALL J. CLARKE.

JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street. jan1—d1m

JESSE S. THRASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19—d1y

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov16—d12m

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.
☞ Special attention given to Collections.
apr19—d1y

F[illegible] E. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible]ville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Co[illegible], Coweta, Douglas, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether, [illegible] Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. [illegible], Attorney at Law, [illegible]ville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr27—1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA. Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. april7—d1y

RICHARD LESUEUR. — WARREN C. WINSLOW.

LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Elbert, Glasscock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin, Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr12—d1y

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT Law, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the State and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend punctually to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. march21—d1y

JOHN D. POPE, (late of Atlanta, Georgia,) Attorney at Law, Sherman, Texas, will practice in the State and Federal Courts of Northern Texas.

Persons owning, or desiring to purchase, lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have in my office a prompt and reliable Real Estate agent. jan11—d&w6m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. E. MITCHELL, Wholesale Grain and Produce Dealer, Jasper, Tenn. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—MRS. C. SHARP Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. [illegible]

D[illegible] McDONALD & BRO., PLAIN, AND ORNAMENTAL [illegible] apr16—d1f

DR. E. S. HILLYER, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan7—d1f

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Henrys, Smith & Townsend, in the following case, to-wit:

Henrys, Smith & Townsend versus James L. Logan.

I have levied upon, as the property of James L. Logan, one lot of land in the city of Atlanta, fronting [illegible] feet on [illegible] street, extending back south [illegible] feet, at right angles with the front line, bounded east by Stacey's lot, and west by Shaw's property, being a part of land lot number 84, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, and State of Georgia, being the lot on which James L. Logan now resides, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in April

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 1st, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar2—d1aw5w United States Marshal.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Hugh Douglas & Co., in the following case, to-wit:

Hugh Douglas & Co., versus J. H. Arthur.

I have levied upon, as the property of J. H. Arthur, Lot No. 4, 1st section, 14th district of originally Cherokee, now Gordon county, Georgia, together with the store house thereon, fronting on Railroad street in the town of Calhoun in said county, and occupied by J. H. Arthur as a store house. Also, Lot No. 2, 11th section, 14th district in said Gordon county, with the brick dwelling house thereon and now occupied by said J. H. Arthur, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in April

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 3, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar4—d1aw5w United States Marshal.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Fifth Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Harvey W Lathrop, in the following case, to-wit:

Havey W. Lathrop versus David A. Vason.

I have levied upon, as the property of defendant, lot of land number (104) one hundred and four, in the 23d district, 3d section, originally Cherokee, now Floyd county, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in March

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 1st, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
feb2-w5w United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Frank W. Hall, in the following case, to-wit:

Frank W. Hall versus The Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company.

I have levied upon, as the property of The Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hose Mining Company, the following described property:

Lands in the twelfth district of the first section of originally Cherokee, now Lumpkin county, as follows:

Lots numbers 1,062, 1,128, 1,151 and 1,052, each containing forty acres; lot number 980 (except the mines and minerals) also containing forty acres. The north half (except the buildings and 2 43-100 acres) of lot number 988. The mineral interest of all mines and minerals, with the privilege of working the same in lots numbers 681, 682, 789 and 822, and all of lots humber 747 and 794, that lie north of a line drawn twenty feet north of the north bank of Cane Creek, following the main channel as it runs through said lots.

Lands in the eleventh district, same section and county, as follows:

Lot number 1,126 (except the mineral interest.) The west half of lot number 1,107. Two acres of lot number 1,127, including the mill shoal and mill yard and location and all pine timber (with the right of cutting and removing it) on lots numbers 904, 905 and 969.

Leasehold estates, all in the twelfth district, same section and county, as follows:

Leasehold in ten acres of lot number 528, comprehending the privilege of working the gold surface and deposits until exhausted; leasehold in lot number 1,076, comprehending the right to work it for gold until exhausted with free use of the requisite water and timber; leasehold in lots numbers 981, 982, 983, 999 and 1,044, comprehending the right of mining for gold and other minerals till exhausted; leasehold in lots numbers 719, 754, 753, 787, 788, 833, 1,019 and 5.0, comprehending the right of working the surface and deposit mines till exhausted, with requisite rights of way, wood and water; leasehold in lot number 1,036, and an undivided half of all that part of lot number 1,034, which lies north of the old tan-yard road, running through said lot near the branch, comprehending the right to work said land for gold and other minerals; leasehold in lots numbers 1,056, 1,057 and 1,079, comprehending the right to work them for gold and other minerals till exhausted, with free use of the requisite timber and water; leasehold in lot number 1,032, comprehending the right to work it for gold and other valuable minerals till exhausted, with free use of water and timber for mining purposes; leasehold in northeast corner, containing twelve acres, more or less, of lot number 984, comprehending the right of mining for gold and other metals till exhausted; also, the twenty stamp pounding mill with the machinery and fixtures appertaining to the same, situated on the above lot number 1,032, and two dwelling houses, barns, Blacksmith's shop and other outbuildings on said lot; also, the Yahoola Canal, situated in said county of Lumpkin, and used to convey water for mining purposes from the Yahoola River to the neighborhood of Dahlonega, being about twenty miles in length and composed in part of ditches, in part of iron pipe, in part of fluming and trestle work, together with all the rights of way for said canal, and all privileges of timber, water, rock and earth appertaining thereto, will sell the same at public auction, at the court house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in Aprilnext,

between the lawful hours of sale.
Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.
Dated at Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar2—d1aw5w United States Marshal.

Grantville High School.

FACULTY—S. LEIGH, A. M.; J. W. LEE, A. B.; Mrs. V. D. MORELAND, Mrs. S. A. HARRIS.

The above Faculty have had charge of the School for several years, and, by their energy and perseverance, have succeeded in making it one of the best in the country.

For further particulars address S. LEIGH,
dec12—d1f Grantville, Georgia.

1873.

WM. J. LAND,

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LAND'S CHEMICAL LABORATORY has been thoroughly refitted with improved apparatus just received from Berlin. Special attention given to the ANALYSIS or ASSAY of Ores, Metals, Mineral Waters, Soils, Fertilizers, Coals, Rocks, Chemical Salts, Liquors, Burning Oils, Poisons, Medicines, etc.

A card of charges for analysis mailed gratis to applicants. No charges for consultation.

WM. J. LAND,
dec31—d3m P. O. Box 303.

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.
jan8-d1y

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS

BY THE

Blue Mountain Route,

VIA

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P. M. train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive at Rome at 10 P. M., making close connection with

The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving
Selma at .... 5 3[illegible]
and making close connections with train of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at
Meridian .... 4 45 P M
Jackson .... 12 00 night
Vicksburg .... 3 35 A M

Also, make close connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at
Montgomery .... [illegible]
Mobile .... [illegible]
New Orleans .... [illegible]

The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

☞ No change of cars between Rome and Selma.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change.

No Delay at Terminal Points.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by [illegible] train of W. & A. R. R. make close connection at Rome with

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at [illegible]

Fare as low as by any other Route.

☞ Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office. JOHN S. [illegible],
General Passenger Agent, Selma, Ala.
R. C. [illegible],
General Superintendent.
BEAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent,
jan4—d1f No. 4 Kimball House.

HEARD, CRAIG & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

ATLANTA, GA.,

WOULD call special attention of DRUGGISTS and MERCHANTS to their large and well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines

CHEMICALS,

AND

Druggists' Sundries.

ALSO,

Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.,

—ARE—

SPECIALTIES,

Which they have now in store, and are receiving daily. All of which we offer to the trade, on as

Good Terms, and Prices as Low,

as can be bought in New York or any other Market in the United States.

Call and Examine our Stock and Prices.
dec12—d1f

For Sale.

1 NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged. Terms very easy—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE,

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK of my own manufacture.

For particulars call on the undersigned, corner West Cain and Williams streets, or address me to P. O. Box 432, Atlanta. T. G. HISWALD.
dec24—d1f

Specie Payments Resumed,

—AT—

LEE SMITH'S,

feb27 tf. NO. 16 MARIETTA STREET.

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.
Apply at this office. jan17—d1f

CAT TAIL MILLET.

THE GREAT GREEN FORAGE PLANT,

For Sale by

Mark W. Johnson,

Seedman, Atlanta, Georgia.

☞ Sunflower Seed wanted. mar. 9-d1w

ATTENTION CAPITALISTS!

TREASURY OF GEORGIA:

ATLANTA, March 10, 1873.

An Act of the last Legislature authorizes and directs the Governor to issue bonds of the State of Georgia to the amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars, with interest at

EIGHT PER CENT.,

payable semi-annually in April and October.

These Bonds will bear date 1st April, 1873, and will become due in annual instalments of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

on the 1st day of April, 1875, and the like amount on the same date each year thereafter until the whole amount authorized is paid—to-wit: on the 1st day of April, 1886. Appropriation is made for their payment and the annual interest, in the act authorizing their issue, which, being part of the contract,

IS IRREPEALABLE.

Being relieved from State, county, and municipal taxation, their purchase amounts to almost a ten per cent. investment, to which the attention of

TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, EXECUTORS, Etc.

is especially called; and as they are issued in part for redemption of overdue Bonds of the State, most of which bear only six per cent. interest, they are offered at par for these securities.

Their number, sizes, and time of payment will be as follows, viz:

1,600 bonds of $250 each, due in 1.75, 1876, 1877, 1878 .... $400,000
800 bonds of $500 each, due in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 400,000
400 bonds of $1,000 each, due in 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 400,000

The Bonds are in the hands of the engraver, and will be ready for issue very shortly after they are received from him. Meanwhile, all who desire to exchange or invest can, by forwarding their old bonds or the currency to this department, receive certificates, if the bonds should not be ready, drawing interest from the date of the bonds; and on notice given of their completion, the certificates can be brought forward and the bonds delivered. Choice of Bonds to first applicants.

JOHN JONES,
Treasurer.

All the papers in the State are requested to publish until the 1st of April, and forward their accounts to the Treasury for payment. mar11—dtilapr1

Z. D. HARRISON, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Court of Fulton county, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States District Court, at Atlanta. Office, No. 22, Capitol building. mar. 9-aly

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, in the following case, to-wit:

Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, versus F. M. Sheibley and David Gammage.

I have levied upon, as the property of the said defendants, one certain tract of land known as the Berrian Farm, situated, lying and being in the 23d district, and 3d section, of originally Cherokee, now Floyd county, Georgia, being part of lots of land numbers 207 and 194, as described in a deed made to J. A. Stewart by J. B. Underwood, Trustee and Guardian for said Berrian orphans, containing two hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less.

Also, lot number 98 fronting on Etowah street, and running back to Lincoln street, except a lot owned and occupied on June 31, 1867, by James B. Flournoy, known as the Horseshoe property, in 3 [illegible] division of city of Rome, Georgia.

Also, city lots corner Maiden Lane and Franklin street, Coosa division of city of Rome, bounded by said last named streets.

Also, lot number 16, twenty-two feet front, corner of Broad street and Maiden Lane, Coosa division of the city of Rome, and extending back seventy-five feet, and including a brick store building and including a one and one-half story building, with the lot fronting on Maiden Lane street, and running back sixty-six feet, and with a front of fifty-seven feet, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the City of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in March

next, between the lawful hours of sale.
Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 1, 1873.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
feb2-w5w United States Marshal.

ON MARRIAGE.

HAPPY Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 2 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send to me for the best, cheapest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded on all orders for goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street.
After October 1st, 1872.
sep15— july3—d1f

PETER LYNCH

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

☞ Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.

JUST RECEIVED THREE BARRELS SILVER-SKIN ONION SETS, which will be sold low.

Orders solicited. TERMS CASH. jan. 24—d6m

GUANO. 1873. GUANO.

500 Tons Sea Fowl Guano,
500 Tons Russell Coe's,
500 Tons Merryman & Co.'s,
500 Tons Etiwan's,
500 Tons Sternfel's Original,
500 Tons Cotton States,
200 Tons Mark W. Johnson's,
200 Tons E. Frank Coe's,
200 Tons Wilson's,
100 Tons Meat and Bone Guano,
200 Tons English Stonewall,
200 Tons Sardy's Soluble Pacific,
200 Tons Ammoniated Flour of Rawbone, very fine.
200 Tons Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, and Chemicals for Manipulating.
100 Tons Soluble Sea Island.

ALSO, 1,000 PLOWS, from $3 50 upward. Farmers must have good Plows

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Live Stock, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Special to my Customers:

Many of you needing Provisions have heretofore been compelled to purchase these supplies from other houses, after bonding your crops to me for Guano, I will in future furnish you with your Provisions also, knowing it will be more convenient and agreeable for you to make your accounts all at one place. With many thanks for your kind patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

MARK W JOHNSON.

Send for Catalogues.
jan3—d&w3m

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEATS,

—AND—

General Produce,

Atlanta, - - Georgia.

jan29—d&w3m

Empire Steam Planing Mill

—AND—

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

J. C. PECK & CO.

BUILDERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

—IN—

Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS,

Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks, Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass Depot.

Atlanta, Georgia.

J. C. PECK, J. H. ELLSWORTH.
W. G. ASHLEY, L. H. HALL.
feb1—d6m

DIRECT TRADE IMPORTATION

—OF—

IRON, STEEL, GUNS, CUTLERY,

—AND—

General Hardware.

WE are now ready to furnish the Trade, from ample and judicious selections, every article embraced in our line, at close figures, which will prove themselves in comparison with any market in the United States. Specialties in Genuine Hammered Swedes Iron, Swedish Plow Steel, English Guns and Cutlery—which come to us without a second profit; also, in American Heavy Goods, from manufacturers on quantity contracts—Superior Charcoal Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

Correspondence with CASH buyers solicited. Freight arrangements complete to all points. Bills Lading with rates indorsed and guaranteed on all shipments.

J. & S. NONES & CO.,
jan11—d3mo ROME, GA.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,

(CAPITAL $1,000,000.)

Soluble Pacific Guano,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Agents for the Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THIS GUANO has been in extensive use for seven years in Georgia and adjoining States. Experience demonstrates that 200 pounds per acre increases the crop from double to three-fold the natural yield, thus making one hand equal to two, and one acre equal to two.

The policy of the Pacific Guano Company is to sell a fertiliser unsurpassed for excellence at the lowest price and look to large sales and small profits for reasonable returns on capital invested, hence this valuable Guano is put into market at the present low price to consumers.

Planters are requested to put in their orders early to insure prompt delivery.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Selling Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore, Md. dec10—d til april 1st, 1873

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Plows and other Agricultural Implements Cheaper

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE SOUTH.

We cannot be Undersold for Cash.

"Buist's" Warranted Garden Seeds.

We have facilities for furnishing the Trade at Philadelphia prices.

Guano and Provisions Sold to Farmers on Time.

☞ SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS OF PRICES AND TERMS.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,

BROAD STREET, (by the Bridge)
jan21— (july4—d12mo) ATLANTA, GA.

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL are hereby informed that I have removed my Cigar Manufactory from Gilmer street to NO. 4 BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Engine House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

which I claim to be the finest Cigars ever manufactured this side the ocean, and equal to the best imported brands. Manufactured here they are 25 per cent. cheaper, as the tax on imported cigars amounts to that much. I import direct the best grades of Havana Tobacco. Manufactory No. 4 Broad street, wholesale and retail, and retail stand 54 Whitehall street. [illegible] F. H. [illegible]

AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.

Mt. Airy Depot, 7 Miles from Clarksville, on South Half of Lot 174, 10th District, Habersham County, Ga.

Town Lots 50 by 100 feet, at private sale. Apply to E. W. HOLLAND, of Atlanta.

THIS IS THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE ON THE Air-Line Railroad, being 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, (Atlanta 1,050). For pure air, good water and good health, cannot be surpassed in upper Georgia.

feb9—d6m ED. W. HOLLAND.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY are hereby notified to attend the Annual Meeting, to be held at the Gas Office, on Saturday, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year.

CHAS. C. RODES,
mar12—d3t Superintendent.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta .... 8.30 o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Atlanta .... 8.30 " A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta .... 5.40 " P. M.
Arrives at Augusta .... 5.35 " P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta .... 8.15 " P. M.
Leaves Atlanta .... 8.15 " P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta .... 6.2[illegible] " A. M.
Arrives at Augusta .... 7.00 " A. M.

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta .... 3 45 P. M.
Leaves Stone Mountain .... 6 45 A. M.
Arrives Atlanta .... 8 00 A. M.
Arrives Stone Mountain .... 7 P. M.

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta .... 1:45 A M
Leaves Macon .... 2:25 A M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 1:35 P M
Arrives at Macon .... 7:45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta .... 2:30 P M
Leaves Macon .... 10:00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 6:00 A M
Arrives at Macon .... 8:20 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta .... 8:10 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga .... 3:44 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta .... 8:30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga .... 4 25 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga .... 5:25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 1:00 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga .... 5.45 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 1:45 P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta .... 4:30 P. M
Arrives at Dalton .... 2:25 A. M
Leaves Dalton .... 12:00 M
Arrives in Atlanta .... 9:50 A M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome .... 8 30 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston .... 9:45 A. M.
Leave Kingston .... 11:20 A. M.
Arrive at Rome .... 1:15 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome .... 8:15 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston .... 9:30 P. M.
Leave Kingston .... 12:00 A. M.
Arrive at Rome .... 1:30 A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta .... 8:30 A M. .... 8:10 P M
Arrive Chattanooga .... 4:28 P M. .... 3:44 A M
Arrive Nashville .... 12:45 A M. .... 1:05 P M
Arrive McKenzie .... 8:20 A M. .... 8:30 P M
Arrive Memphis .... 2:10 P M. .... 3:25 A M
Arrive Little Rock .... 6:30 P M
Arrive Union City .... 10:20 A M .... 10:30 P M
Arrive Columbus .... 12:00 noon .... 12:00 m d t
Arrive St. Louis (via Cairo Short Line) .... 9:05 P M .... 11:30 A M
Arrive St. Louis (via Iron Mountain Railroad) .... 11:00 P M .... 12:50 P M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin .... 1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan .... 3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan .... 7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin .... 9 47 A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta .... 1 15 A M
Arrives at West-Point .... 5 40 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point .... 1 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 6 50 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta .... 7 00 A. M
Arrives at West-Point .... 11 47 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point .... 3 25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta .... 7 50 P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta .... 6 45 A M
Arrive at End of Track .... 12 16 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track .... 1 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta .... 6 31 P M

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans

SHORT LINE!

ALL RAIL!

Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after November 24th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta .... [illegible]
Arrive at Montgomery .... [illegible]
Leave Atlanta .... [illegible]
Arrive at Montgomery .... [illegible]
Leave Montgomery .... [illegible]
Arrive at Mobile .... [illegible]
Leave Montgomery .... [illegible]
Arrive at Mobile .... [illegible]
Leave Mobile .... [illegible]
Arrive at New Orleans .... [illegible]
Leave Mobile .... [illegible]
Arrive at New Orleans .... [illegible]

Passengers leaving here at 8 00, P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus, Ga., Montgomery,
Mobile, Selma, Birmingham,
Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.
Meridian, Jackson,
Vicksburg, Miss.
New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe
Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,

and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

By this line you save time and distance, being

46 Miles Shorter

to Selma and all points west of Selma, and

101 Miles Shorter

to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma Rome and Dalton route.

296 Miles Shorter

to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.

365 Miles Shorter

to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis.

AVOIDING 614 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in cars or time on account of being Emigrants.

When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and separate through to New Orleans, Jackson and Vicksburg, without transfer.

The recent completion of the magnificent bridge over Tensas and Mobile Rivers forms an unbroken all rail connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on the line. Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable and best winter route to

Memphis, Tenn.,
Little Rock, Ark.,
Grenada, Okalona
and Corinth, Miss.

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Baggage checked through to all terminal points.

Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. FOREACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Georgia Railroad Depot, to station
july30—oct1—dec25—d1f

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

IT has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and endorsed by thousands of grateful people who have been afflicted from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every family should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. [illegible]

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

[illegible] GEORGIA.

The proprietor pledges himself his house will be kept in first rate style, and on moderate terms. nov22—d1f

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

[illegible] MARCH 16, 1873.

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile,
Montgomery, Columbus,
and Atlanta
Richmond, Baltimore,
Washington, Philadelphia,
and New York.

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Richmond; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Athens, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON

ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at

MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA

TO

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent,
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan26—d1f

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

CHARLESTON, December 11, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following Schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston .... [illegible]
Arrives at Augusta .... [illegible]
Leaves Augusta .... [illegible]
Arrives at Charleston .... [illegible]

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston .... [illegible]
Arrives at Augusta .... [illegible]
Leaves Augusta .... [illegible]
Arrives at Charleston .... [illegible]

Between Charleston and Columbia.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta .... [illegible]
Arrives at Columbia .... [illegible]
Leaves Columbia .... [illegible]
Arrives at Augusta .... [illegible]

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta .... [illegible]
Arrives at Columbia .... [illegible]
Leaves Columbia .... [illegible]
Arrives at Augusta .... [illegible]

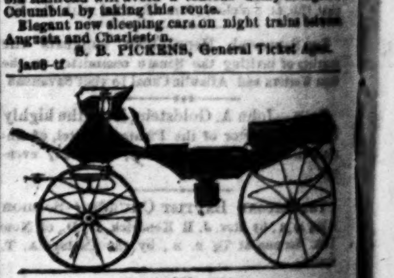
Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
jan8—tf



David McBride

SUCCESSOR TO

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PHAETONS,

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Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

DAVID McBRIDE,
[illegible] Decatur Street.
sep22—d6m—dec12—d3m

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "special contracts" or "Letters" issued by other routes, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions via the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 229 Broadway, before shipping Freight engagements elsewhere.

july21—deod1f

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,

—AND—

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 25 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. PROSPECTUS FREE. Address W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans. sep22—july8—d&w6m

Madison House,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Rates reasonable. FISH & McGRAW, Proprietors.
apr12—d1f

NOTICE.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atlanta for Buffet & Pfeiffer's celebrated

Lager Beer and Cream Ale,

and any persons desiring a splendid article can be supplied by applying to me. Any goods shipped or ordered will be guaranteed. O. C. CARROLL.

CONTRACT.

This is to certify that we have this day appointed O. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct to him, and any orders addressed to O. C. Carroll, 9 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled.
dec19—d3m [illegible]

CUMMING AND BUFORD

HACK LINE

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running a [illegible] accommodation for the traveling public. [illegible] TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and returning on alternate days between the Atlanta and Air-Line Railroad [illegible] arrives at Duluth at 9 o'clock, [illegible] down from Atlanta. Leaves Duluth [illegible] at 1 o'clock, to dinner. Careful drivers. Terms moderate.
sept1—d1f

BARNESVILLE HOUSE,

GEO. H. ROCKWELL, Proprietor.

THIS traveling public will find in this House good accommodation, polite and attentive servants at every train to take charge of baggage and convey guests to the Hotel.